"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair Friday; showers at night or Saturday; light west winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 9.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,564. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1911.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Except Out. and Newark. TWO CENTS.

TAFT'S SECOND VETO KILLS THE WOOL BILL

Admits Revision Is Needed, but Wants Congress to Wait for Tariff Board's Report.

DEMOCRATS WILL FIGHT ON

To Pass It Again in the House, but the Senate Is Expected to Block It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The second in the series of veto messages which the President has been preparing of late was brought into the House of Representatives at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Its coming has been looked for all day, as it was generally known that the Cabinet meeting yesterday had discussed it at length, and that a special Cabinet meeting was called this morning at 8:30 o'clock for further consideration of the bill and the veto message.

Probably every member in the city was in his seat when the reading of the message began, and all listened attentively for the twenty minutes that it took to read it. The printed copies of the message were passed about rapidly, and the text was followed by many as the clerk read. With the sound of the last word the Republicans applauded vigorously for several minutes. Then Mr. Underwood arose and announced that for the present he desired the bill with the message not to be referred to the Ways and Means Committee, but to lie on the Speaker's table, and that to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal, he should move to take it up and pass it over the veto. As one lusty man the Democrats cheered and clapped their hands while Mr. Underwood stood at his desk waiting for the din to cease that he might make the customary motion to adjourn.

Mr. Garrett of Tennessee asked unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the record to print an extract from a Senate document, the same being a part of President Taft's Winona speech in which he spoke of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill as not perfect, but the best that was ever passed. The Democrats greeted this with yells and jeers at the Republicans. Mr. Mann reserved the right to object, and said he would agree to allow Mr. Garrett's request if he would print the whole speech. Now the Republicans cheered their leader for his rally against the Democratic attack. In the confusion Speaker Clark declared that there was "no objection and it was so ordered," at which there were cries to know whether Mann or Garrett had won out. The Speaker said that Mr. Mann would be permitted to print the whole Winona speech. A motion to adjourn promptly cut off further proceedings on the veto.

In explanation of his course President Taft said the bill was not in harmony with the platform on which he was elected. Furthermore, he declared that the American people are "deeply impressed with the conviction" that the interest of the consuming public can be properly guarded only by revising the tariff one schedule at a time and then upon "accurate and scientifically acquired information," as obtained by the Tariff Board.

The general comment among Democrats to-night is that the message was weak and shallow. By some it was regarded as offensive and insulting to urge the work of the five more or less unknown men who constitute the Tariff Board as an offset to the well-considered work of the two Houses of Congress through weeks of discussion in committee and in general debate. A prominent Republican, who refused to be interviewed on the message, said:

"It is not as wide as a barn door, nor as deep as a well, but it will serve."

There is no doubt of the prospect of a two-thirds vote in the House to pass the bill over the veto. No one in the House has the least expectation that the veto can be overridden in the Senate.

Here is the message:

The President's Message.

To the House of Representatives:

I return without my approval House bill No. 11,019 with a statement of my reasons for so doing.

The bill is an amendment of the existing tariff law and readjusts the customs duties in what is known as Schedule K, embracing wool and the manufactures of wool.

I was elected to the Presidency as the candidate of a party which in its platform declared its aim and purpose to be to maintain a protective tariff by "the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries." I have always regarded this language as fixing the proper measure of protection at the ascertained difference between the cost of production at home and that abroad, and have construed the reference to the profit of American industries as intended, not to add a new element to the measure stated or to exclude from the cost of production abroad the element of a manufacturer's or producer's profit, but only to emphasize the importance of including in the American cost a manufacturer's or producer's profit reasonable according to the American standard.

In accordance with a promise made in the same platform I called an extra session of the Sixty-first Congress, at which a general revision of the tariff was made and adopted in the Payne bill. It was contended by those who oppose the Payne bill that the existing rates of the Dingley bill were excessive and that the rates adopted in the revising statute were not sufficiently reduced to conform to the promised measure.

One Schedule at a Time.

The great difficulty, however, in discussing the new rates adopted was that there were no means available by which impartial persons could determine what in fact was the difference in cost of production between the products of this country and the same products abroad. The American public became deeply impressed with the conviction that, in order to secure a proper revision of the tariff in the future exact information as to the effect of the new rates must be had, and that the evil of log-rolling or a compromise between advocates of different protected industries in fixing duties could be avoided and the interest of the consuming public could be properly guarded, only by revising the tariff one schedule at a time.

To help these reforms for the future I took advantage of a clause in the Payne tariff bill enabling me to create a tariff board of three members and directed them to make a glossary and encyclopedia of the terms used in the tariff and to secure information as to the comparative cost of production of dutiable articles under the tariff at home and abroad.

Here the President quoted from his message of Dec. 7, 1909, requesting money to continue the work of the Tariff Board and stating the good results he believed would be obtained by scientific revision. To-day's message continued:)

Tells of Tariff Board.

A popular demand arose for the formal creation by law of a permanent non-partisan tariff commission. Commercial bodies all over the country united in a movement to secure adequate legislation for this purpose, and an association with a Nation-wide constituency was organ-

Continued on Page 2.

WORLD-GIRDLER HERE TO-DAY

Jaeger-Schmidt to Sail on Olympic—Is Ahead of Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 17.—Weary, but happy in the thought that he will break a world's record, Andre Jaeger-Schmidt, the Parisian newspaperman who is circling the globe, reached here at 7:10 to-night from Vancouver. He is one full day ahead of schedule time, and he hopes, with favorable conditions aiding him, that he will reach Paris at the latest by next Friday afternoon. He will then have completed the trip in sixty-nine days, or three full days below the unofficial record for the journey and eleven days below the official record.

Jaeger-Schmidt lost one full day on account of weather conditions on the trip across the Pacific. The ship was forced to lessen speed owing to fog. The traveler was held up for eighteen hours at Vancouver waiting for the Imperial limited. However, as he had gained two days on the trip across Europe and Siberia, he has sufficient margin to permit him to finish well within time.

Jaeger-Schmidt leaves to-morrow morning for New York, where he will embark on the White Star steamship Olympic for Cherbourg. With favorable weather conditions he expects to reach the latter place by Friday noon. He will then proceed to Paris either by auto or by aeroplane, the weather conditions prevailing at the time of his arrival at Cherbourg determining in the choice of conveyance for the final stretch of the journey.

By auto he states that the trip from Cherbourg to Paris can be accomplished in six hours, while by aeroplane the journey can be made in two to three hours.

The labor troubles among railway and other transportation employes in English ports impelled Mr. Jaeger-Schmidt to change his plans.

COMPROMISE ON STATEHOOD.

New Bill Drawn to Meet the President's Approval.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—With a complete agreement reached between the House and Senate Territories Committees on Statehood legislation, the fight over the last legislative act necessary to admit Arizona and New Mexico to the Union will open to-morrow in the House. At that time Chairman Flood of the House committee will endeavor to have the House agree to the Flood-Smith resolution framed to-day to meet the objections of President Taft to the original Flood resolution by eliminating the judicial recall feature of the Arizona Constitution. Mr. Flood is convinced the House will pass the new resolution in place of the one the President vetoed.

In the Senate the fate of the new resolution is said to be more problematical, though Chairman William Alden Smith of the Senate committee is confident of its passage. Senator Bristow of Kansas is leading a movement to pass the original Flood resolution over the President's veto, while others may raise serious objection to the Flood-Smith resolution.

Under the terms of the new measure the people of Arizona are required, as a condition precedent to admission, to agree by vote to the elimination of the recall provision in so far as it pertains to Judges of the courts, while in the case of New Mexico the original Flood provision making the Constitution easier of amendment was accepted in practically all its details.

PUBLICITY BILL ADOPTED.

House Votes 283 to 27—Already Through the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The House to-day adopted by a vote of 283 to 27 the conference report on the campaign publicity bill. The report already has been adopted by the Senate, and the measure will go to the President at once. The action of the House was taken in spite of strenuous protest by a few Southern members, who insisted that the primary election feature of the bill was an infringement upon State's rights.

As finally adopted the bill stands practically as it was amended by the Senate. It requires that all candidates for the Senate or House, either in general elections, primaries, or nominating conventions, shall file statements of their expenses not more than fifteen nor less than ten days before the election or nomination. Expenses of candidates for the Senate are limited to $10,000 and those of candidates for the House to $5,000, and candidates are required to say what places or honors they have promised in an effort to influence votes. Personal traveling expenses and official fees do not have to be listed.

Representatives Bartlett and Hardwick of Georgia and Richardson of Alabama led the fight against the bill, and Representative McCall of Massachusetts was the only Republican to oppose the measure.

AMBULANCE HITS STREET CAR

Wrecked While Going to Aid of Injured Boy, Who Dies.

An ambulance of the German Hospital, Williamsburg, answering a call to 162 Hamburg Avenue, where John Rotello, a 15-year-old boy, had fallen from the roof while flying a kite, ran into a Wyckoff Avenue car at Wyckoff Avenue and Stanhope Street last night. The ambulance horse had both legs fractured and the ambulance was completely wrecked. The driver, John Massell, of 106 Wyckoff Avenue, was thrown to the street, getting bad cuts about the head. Dr. Ohlschlager, the ambulance surgeon, escaped injury and was able to dress the wounds of the driver.

A second call was sent to St. Catherine's Hospital for an ambulance to attend the injured driver of the first ambulance. Massell was not dangerously hurt.

The boy who had fallen from the roof was dead when the ambulance reached him.

AUDITOR HIGBEE GIVES BAIL.

Atlantic County Official's Trial for Bribery Set for Sept. 7.

Special to The New York Times.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., Aug. 17.—The County Auditor, Absalom Higbee, brother of Law Judge E. A. Higbee, appeared before Justice Samuel Kalisch this morning and entered $3,000 bail for his appearance at court on Sept. 7 for trial on three indictments for bribery.

Theodore Voelme, indicted before and under bonds for trial, appeared to-day to answer a second indictment. The latest bill is for the same charge, but is worded differently. George A. Bourgeois, general counsel for the accused election officials, made a motion to have either one of the bills quashed. Justice Kalisch refused to grant the motion until he could ascertain the reason the Grand Jury returned two bills in the one case.

The Grand Jury held an all-day session hearing witnesses in several cases.

ATWOOD IN FLIGHT REACHES CLEVELAND

150,000 Greet Him in the City and Along the Way from Toledo.

HAS COVERED 643 MILES

Flying Time 13 Hours and 15 Minutes—Expects to Land in New York in Five or Six Days.

TIMES OF ATWOOD'S FLIGHTS.

Left Toledo 10:29 A. M.
Arrived Venice 11:29 A. M.
Left Venice 1:13 P. M.
Arrived Sandusky 1:32 P. M.
Left Sandusky 3:09 P. M.
Landed in Cleveland 4:41 P. M.
Distance traveled on fourth day, 123 miles.
Actual flying time, 2 hours and 20 minutes.
Distance from St. Louis, 643 miles.
Total flying time, 13 hours and 15 minutes.
Distance before completing the 1,265 mile trip to New York, 622 miles.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 17.—While whistles tooted, bells rang, and nearly 150,000 cheered, Harry N. Atwood twice passed over Cleveland this afternoon and landed at Euclid Beach Park on his flight from St. Louis to New York. By his flight to-day he shortened the rest of his air journey by 123 miles. His actual flying time was 2 hours and 20 minutes.

At 4:30 o'clock the aviator was sighted by the thousands along the shore of Lake Erie as he passed over West Park, seven miles west of the city. Skirting the shore some 200 feet in the air, he flew to the business section of the city, circled the big Engineers' skyscraper, and then, to the surprise of the onlookers, turned west again and made a landing at Edgewater Park Beach, west of the square, at 4:41 o'clock. Atwood thought that was his landing place. Finding his error, he arose again and, slowly flying out on the lake, made his way to Euclid Beach, where he landed for the night. It was then 5:15 o'clock.

At least 80,000 people had gathered at the park to meet him and he got a great ovation. Fully 75,000 more saw the flight from the Lake Shore in the city, while the shore of Lake Erie all the way from Sandusky to Cleveland was lined with the curious, who gave the airman a noisy welcome.

A rather unexpected greeting in Cleveland was an attachment of the aviator's aeroplane for a bill for $300, claimed by a subsidiary company of the Standard Oil Company.

It was later released on a bond furnished by Atwood, who explained that the claim was for oil and gasoline furnished him on an Eastern flight. The oil and gasoline were given to him, Atwood asserts.

Atwood plans to make several flights at Euclid Beach to-morrow morning before leaving for Erie, Penn., the next stop on his way to the East. He will hug the shore of Lake Erie all the way.

The exact time of his arrivals and departures in towns after he leaves Cleveland, Atwood said, was uncertain. In some instances he will decide where he is to land when he is within sight of the town.

From Cleveland his general route will be Ashtabula, Ohio; Erie, Penn., and Dunkirk, N. Y. He probably will be in Buffalo on Saturday, following eastward from there the tracks of the New York Central Railroad as his course to Syracuse, Utica, Schenectady, and Albany.

"Oh, these little hopping flights are getting on my nerves," said Atwood on landing. "I want to make 300 or 400 miles a day, and I could easily do it if it were not that my engagement calls for stops. The distance between Chicago and New York ought easily to be covered in three days.

"I hope when I leave Cleveland Friday morning to do some speeding between that city and Buffalo, and some still greater speeding in New York State. As for approaching New York City, I am going down there from Albany at a fast clip. It will be down hill all the way, and the foot of the hill will be that wide stretch of sandy shore on the south side of Long Island.

"The reason I don't want to say definitely now whether I will fly from New York to Boston is that I want to make New York the end of this trip. It is probable I may fly to Boston afterward. But if I do it will be only to save me trouble of packing up my machine and shipping it.

"The fact that I am in Cleveland to-night, when I didn't expect to reach here before Sunday, shows how far ahead of my schedule I am," Atwood added. "I am not half trying for speed. But I see no reason why, at even a moderate clip, I cannot make the 622 miles between here and New York in five or six days. The beating against the wind along the treacherous air currents near the lake are putting my wings and engine to a severe test, and they are standing the test beautifully. Since I left St. Louis not a single thing has been done to my biplane except to put in the necessary oil and gasoline."

Atwood started from Toledo at 10:29 this morning. In getting away he took a high altitude and flew over the city. Despite a cloudy sky and a spatter of rain he got away like a bird and was soon skirting along the edge of Lake Erie, going at high speed, and following the railroad tracks in a direct line for Sandusky.

His trip from Toledo to Sandusky was made in rapid time. He passed Le Carne, 38½ miles from Toledo, at 11:08, and at 11:10 he flew over Camp Perry, where sharpshooters from all over the United States are taking part in the National shoot. Shooting was entirely suspended while the airman was in sight, and the marksmen cheered him again and again.

The village of Port Clinton was passed at 11:13, Gypsum at 11:18, and Bay Ridge at 11:25. The next place was in a field near Venice, where he made a landing at 11:28, and went to Sandusky in an auto to look at the Court House Park, the place selected for his landing. He said at once that the place was much too small and that he would not risk attempting to land there. The fair grounds were suggested, and he decided to land there instead of in the centre of the city.

Going back to Venice, he quickly got into his flier, and, leaving there at 1:18, landed at the Erie County Fair Grounds at 1:32. After making several flights around the business section of Sandusky to satisfy the big crowd that had gathered there, he left Sandusky at 3:09 for Cleveland, passing Ceylon, Huron, and Vermilion at a fifty-mile-an-hour gait.

Tugs outside Loraine caught sight of Atwood there long before he could be seen from the river mouth, where the bulk of the crowd had gathered. Tooting of whistles announced that the air craft was in sight.

The crowds between Loraine and Cleveland were almost continuous along the bluffs that overlook the lake. Thousands of campers have their tents along this strip of shore, and all were out to see the flier, with many thousands more of people from inland.

Atwood has now traveled 643 miles from his starting point in St. Louis. He has

Continued on Page 2.

MOVING PICTURES.

Incredible growth of the dramatic feature of the business in the last five years. Why the profession of actor in moving picture plays has increased in dignity, and why men forsake the stage to enter it. A story which will be a surprise to many, and which will appear in

Next Sunday's Times.

SHOT BY HIS WIFE, FULLUM MAY DIE

Former Bookmaker Gets Bullet Near the Heart in Quarrel Over His Late Hours.

SELF-DEFENSE, WIFE SAYS

Feared That He Would Kill Her—Fullum Inherited Two Fortunes and Owned Race Horses.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 17.—Thomas Fullum, who up to a year ago was a race-track bookmaker, was shot and perhaps mortally wounded by his wife in their home in Williams Avenue to-day. The shooting, it is declared by the police, followed a quarrel which the couple had, because of Fullum's mode of living. His wife took him to task, the police say, for remaining out nights and Fullum resented this. The woman grabbed a revolver and shot her husband, the bullet penetrating the left side, above the heart.

Fullum dropped to the floor and his wife ran screaming from the house. Neighbors who had heard the quarrel and the shooting which followed found Fullum lying unconscious on the floor. Drs. Willis and Warner, who live close by, were summoned and succeeded in staunching the flow of blood.

They said the man was very weak from the loss of blood and they had been unable to probe for the bullet. They declared his condition serious.

Some one telephoned to Constable Norton that a murder had been committed at the Fullum house, and when he arrived he found the wounded man in the care of physicians and Mrs. Fullum hysterical in another room with friends. He placed the woman under arrest, although she declared she shot her husband in self-defense, as she believed he was about to kill her.

Constable Norton took the woman to his own home, and will keep her there until she is arraigned before Justice Green to-morrow morning.

Fullum is well known in New York and Brooklyn. Last year he bought a fine home here. By the death of the late Judge John Delmar of Brooklyn about fifteen years ago Fullum inherited a good-sized fortune, and according to his friends he lived high and bought a string of race horses on which he lost money. When Mrs. Delmar, his aunt, died two years ago, Fullum received close to $100,000.

He married Adelaide Hyatt, who was with one of the Weber companies. The couple have one child. Fullum is 30 years old, and his wife the same age.

CUBA'S CREDIT FIRM.

Confidence in Government and Prosperity Never Higher, Says Dady.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—Michael J. Dady, the Brooklyn contractor, who through the Houston Syndicate, the American concessionaires, has undertaken to effect improvements in Cuban harbors and ports which are to cost upward of $7,000,000, arrived this morning to start work with four great dredges.

Mr. Dady says Cuba's credit is so high it has been easy to obtain in Wall Street the money to carry out the desires of Congress here, though European bankers were equally anxious to supply it at the lowest rate. President Gomez's prompt suppression of the Acevedo fiasco and other attempts to disoredit the republic abroad have, he says, manifested Gomez's ability to throttle disorder and protect alien life and property. Confidence in the insular Government was never stronger, in Mr. Dady's opinion, in the world's financial centres.

The Brooklyn man predicts a great inflow of investors in sugar and other enterprises in the Autumn. Havana bankers and brokers are advertising money on realty liens, any sum, at 6 per cent. The cholera scare is over, and sanitary conditions are excellent.

MRS. GERAGHTY RECOGNIZED.

Her Family Lift Embargo on Her—Still Ignore Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 17.—"The situation is entirely satisfactory to both Mrs. Geraghty and myself," said John Edward Geraghty to-night when asked about the progress made in the reconciliation of his bride and her family.

Newport dispatches state that the French family declared to-day that the elopement is a closed incident, but intimate friends of the Geraghtys assert that the embargo has been raised so far as the bride is concerned, though the French family will not receive the bridegroom. A recognition of the marriage even to this extent by Mrs. Geraghty's family is highly gratifying to her husband.

His chief concern to-day was the sensational advertisement appearing in a Boston yellow newspaper, announcing that the story of Julia French Geraghty's life would be told in that newspaper in daily installments by Mrs. Geraghty herself. She will, it was asserted, go into all the details of her elopement and tell why she "would rather be a poor workingman's wife than shine in the light of so-called exclusive society." Geraghty was so incensed that he talked alternately of injunction proceedings and going to Boston to thrash the editor.

The Geraghtys state positively that they will not return to Newport next week. The dispatch about a $30,000 legacy which required Mrs. Geraghty's attention is, they said, a pure fabrication.

AUTO KILLS WOMAN, SHE SAVES GRANDSON

Mrs. Mary Costello Struck in Ninth Avenue Just as She Drags Boy Out of Danger.

FRIGHTENED BY TROLLEY CAR

Richard Freeman, Chauffeur of the Damaged Machine, Held on the Charge of Homicide.

Mrs. Mary Costello, 65 years old, of 421 West Thirty-seventh Street, while crossing Ninth Avenue at Thirty-seventh Street last night with her eleven-year-old grandson, George Mohan, was struck by an automobile and suffered internal injuries which resulted in her death shortly afterward in the French Hospital. The machine, according to the police, is owned by P. D. Wagner of 227 Riverside Drive, and was operated by his chauffeur, who said he was Richard Freeman of 304 West Thirty-sixth Street.

Mrs. Costello dragged her grandson out of the path of the auto, and he was not injured. Freeman was later arrested and taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, where he was detained on the charge of homicide, following the death of Mrs. Costello, to await the action of the Coroner.

Mrs. Costello, with her grandson, left her home to do some shopping. As she was crossing the tracks of the Ninth Avenue surface railway she heard the clang of an approaching car. She hurried from the northbound to the southbound track to avoid the car and stepped directly in the path of the auto.

Freeman swerved his car in a vain effort to avoid striking Mrs. Costello, and ran into a supporting pillar of the elevated railway. One side of the auto was damaged. The auto struck Mrs. Costello and threw her to the ground. She was picked up by passers-by.

Patrolman Meehan, who was called by witnesses of the accident, summoned an ambulance, and Mrs. Costello was taken to the French Hospital, in West Thirty-fourth Street, where she died shortly afterward without regaining consciousness. Her grandson was taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station by Patrolman Meehan, and was later called for by his father and mother. A crowd of several hundred persons gathered about the scene of the accident. The auto was towed to a garage for repairs.

HIT MAN, 30 MILES AN HOUR.

Auto Dashed On, but Found in Hole 75 Minutes Later, and Capture Made.

A large gray touring car speeding north on Eighth Avenue struck Frederick Petersen, a hotel engineer, as he was crossing the roadway at 149th Street last night. Petersen was thrown about 20 feet, suffering fractures of both legs and internal injuries. The automobile, which, according to the police, had been going 30 miles an hour, continued north with unabated speed. Policemen Fits-Maurice and Francis Naher of 308 West 141st Street, who had been standing at the corner near the scene of the accident, noted that the number of the fast-disappearing car was 29,966 N. Y. They saw, too, that one man was in the driver's seat and two were in the tonneau and that none of them had looked back after the auto struck Petersen.

Immediately after the accident Fits-Maurice telephoned to the West 152d Street Station, where it was found that the number he had noted was recorded as belonging to an automobile of Lambertson & Timm, insurance agents, of Yonkers. Detectives Livingston and Hunt were at once assigned to the case. The detectives boarded a trolley car and rode up Jerome Avenue, keeping a sharp lookout on the road. At 161st Street and Jerome Avenue they saw great heaps of dirt piled up from an excavation in the street. In one of the dirt heaps, stuck nose first and fast, was a large gray touring car with one man in the driver's seat and two others in the tonneau. Police Lieut. McCabe of Harbor A squad had run up and was trying to help the men to back the car out.

The detectives jumped from the trolley car and asked the driver of the auto his name. He said he was Royal Lambertson, an insurance agent of 168 South Broadway, Yonkers. He denied stoutly, however, that his car had struck any one, or, in fact, that he had been south of 155th Street at any time last night. Nevertheless, he was taken to the West 152d Street station an hour and fifteen minutes after the accident, charged with felonious assault. The two other men were allowed to go home.

AUTO TRUCK KILLS CHILD.

Run Down While Playing in the Street—Parents Are Poor.

Three-year-old John Molner of 337 East Twenty-fourth Street, begged his mother to let him play with his one toy, a little wooden horse, in the street near his home yesterday afternoon. One of the neighbors said she would keep watch over the boy while the mother attended to her household duties. Ten minutes later the mother was called from her work to find her child lying dead, with crushed skull, beneath the wheels of a heavy auto truck owned by Arbuckle Brothers. The neighbors told her the boy had dropped his wooden horse in the street and jumped from the curb to pick it up just as the truck bore down upon him. He was killed instantly.

Albert Loubs of 67 Poplar Street, driver of the auto, was placed under arrest, although he insisted that the boy had run into the path of the truck before he could stop even at the moderate rate of speed it had then attained. Witnesses corroborated him, and he was allowed to go home after his name and address had been taken.

The child's body was removed to the home of its parents. The father, John Molner, is a tailor, but has been out of work for seven weeks. He was out on his daily search for employment when the boy was killed. There is little money in the house with which to provide burial for the child.

AUTO KILLS CONSTABLE.

Noted for His Vigilance in Catching Speeders—Machine Speeds Away.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., Aug. 17.—Returning from a bicycle ride on Wednesday evening Constable William Jarvis of Elwood was struck by a speeding touring car and was picked up bleeding and unconscious and was removed to his home, where he died this afternoon. He never regained consciousness after the accident.

Mr. Jarvis is well known all over the State and by autoists from all over the country, having made quite a record in the past few years in stopping autoists running even a fraction over the speed limit and making them pay the fine.

The auto which ran Jarvis over did not stop, but instead ran at greater speed and in a short time was out of sight.

MONTCLAIR KILLING BIRDS.

Shotgun War on All in the Trees Along the Crescent.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 17.—War has been declared on the birds in the grand trees along The Crescent, one of Montclair's most fashionable streets. The street is particularly noticed for its thick high maples, in which the birds have nested by the thousands until the residents have complained of them as a nuisance.

An employe of the Shade Tree Commission was ordered to the street to-night with a double-barreled shotgun, which did effective work. Soon after the first shot many of the wealthy residents poured out of their homes to aid the man in the work, supplying lanterns and baskets to pick up the dead birds. After two hours they had gathered hundreds of birds from the street, while many more fell wounded or dead in the underbrush at the roadside and on the lawns. It was like a storm, as English starlings, blackbirds, robins, and sparrows fell thickly.

The work will be continued each night until the street and trees are thoroughly rid of the birds.

ROBBINS DYING IN POVERTY.

Misfortune Has Dogged Coal Man Since He Left Pittsburgh Coal Co.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17.—Francis L. Robbins, at one time President of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, is reported to be dying in a sanitarium in the West.

Once one of the leading coal men of the country, Mr. Robbins is said to be virtually bankrupt. Disaster followed his ventures in Alabama after he left the head of the Pittsburgh combine, and more than a year ago his health began to fail rapidly.

Recently he was taken to a private sanitarium in Chicago, and according to his former associates there is little or no hope for him. His Pittsburgh friends did not know until recently of his plight. For nearly two years he has practically concealed his whereabouts.

CHICAGO LIKES PIGS' FEET.

It Consumes 40,000,000 a Year—Fine Food for Hard Workers, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—An assiduous and enterprising statistician has made the discovery that Chicagoans consume annually something like 40,000,000 pigs' feet.

Chicago is said to consume more pigs' feet annually than any other city in the country. The demand is largest in the foreign colonies, but a large number of Americans also are fond of them. Germans an Scandinavians are said to be the largest consumers, many of these nationalities doing their own pickling and eating the meat at all times of the year.

During the first six months of this year nearly 5,000,000 hogs have been received at the Union Stock Yards, and most of the feet have been sold to dealers in Chicago and vicinity.

There is little or no demand for pigs' feet among the wealthy class, but the man who toils all day in the shop or open air is, as a rule, fond of pigs' feet.

DROUGHT HINDERS FACTORIES

At Watertown and Carthage They Run at Only a Fraction of Their Capacity.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The drought has caused great anxiety among the manufacturers on the Black River, according to State Conservation Commissioner Moore, who has been investigating the complaints of the Black River Valley and the Fulton Lakes Summer residents that the power companies are drawing off so much water that the lakes are becoming excessively shallow. The supply of water is now so meagre that the manufacturers in Watertown and Carthage and the neighboring villages can run their facories at only a fraction of their capacity.

"The manufacturers," said the Commissioner, "would be very glad to utilize the great volume of water stored in the Fulton Lakes under an old agreement with the State of New York. But the residents energetically oppose the idea on account of the unsightliness and inconvenience which would naturally result.

"The power users have agreed that the present level of the water in the Fourth Lake, the principal one, will not be lowered until the end of the vacation season."

MALKOFF ESCAPES RUSSIA.

Secretary Knox Decides That Naval Mutineer May Stay in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 17.—Feodor Malkoff, the Russian sailor wanted by Russia for his part in the naval revolt of last year, will not be sent back by this Government to be shot for his offenses. This was the news received by Congressman Berger to-day, who interested Secretary Knox in the case.

Malkoff was sentenced to death, but escaped, and stowed himself away on an American boat. Nearing this country he leaped overboard and swam ashore, but was found and claimed by Russian agents, who tried to have him deported as a criminal. The case was taken up by New Yorkers, who interested Berger, and the State Department has ruled that he can remain in this country.

DR. HYDE MAY SUCCEED FRYE

Head of Bowdoin College Likely to Get a Maine Senate Seat.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 17.—It is reported here and generally believed that Gov. Plaisted will name Dr. William De Witt Hyde, President of Bowdoin College, as the successor to the late Senator William P. Frye.

Dr. Hyde is one of the best-known educators in the United States. Bowdoin graduates have been working hard for his appointment. He has not sought the office. Although a stanch Democrat, he has not been active in politics since he was made head of Bowdoin. He is known as an uncompromising foe of graft.

UNIONIST HELD FOR RIOT.

President of a United Mine Workers' District Arrested Over Faction Fight.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 17.—Francis Feehan, President of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, was held to-day in $1,000 bail by Justice A. W. McMillen of Carnegie, on a charge of riot inciting riot and unlawful assembly.

The action grew out of the controversy at the Mansfield mine of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, where a number of officers and many miners were hurt. It is alleged that Feehan advised his friends to prevent the friends of Robert Gibbons, a rival leader, from working in the mine.

GREAT BRITISH STRIKE ORDERED

Railway Unions Reject Asquith Plan, but Response of 100,000 Members Is Not Known.

MAP STOP ALL TRANSPORT

15,000 Troops Moving—Thousands Camped in Parks—22 Trainloads Leave Aldershot.

LLOYD-GEORGE GIVES HOPE

Conciliatory Speech in Commons Suggesting Asquith's Offer Was Misunderstood Well Received by Laborites.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Although a general railway strike was formally declared to-night, and 100,000 railway servants ordered to quit work, there is still some little hope that the declaration will be withdrawn and the threatened industrial war avoided. At a crisis in the negotiations which fluctuated violently this afternoon the Government offered to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the working of the Conciliation Board to which the railway workers object. Representatives of the companies accepted the offer, but the representatives of the men rejected it, and a general strike was forthwith decided upon, and telegrams sent out calling upon the men to cease work at once.

It now appears that a misapprehension as to what the Government offer of a Royal Commission meant was chiefly responsible for the men's rejection of it. One Royal Commission appointed during the reign of Edward VII., made its report just about a month ago. But the Government did not have this sort of commission in view. Prime Minister Asquith was prepared to appoint three men who would begin work Monday next, one to represent the men, the second to represent the railway companies and the third a man of known fairness."

When this was thoroughly explained to the railway men's representatives some of them intimated a willingness to accept such a commission, but others declared the strike orders had been sent out and that no truce was possible.

The exact position of affairs is best indicated perhaps by the three following statements:

Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George in the Commons to-night said:

"Negotiations for the moment have been reopened, and, although the strike has been announced and there is no withdrawal of the manifesto which has been issued by the railwaymen's executive, still the House will be very pleased to know that at any rate the negotiations have not been broken off, and that the parties are giving a full consideration to the interpretations which are now placed upon the proposal of the Government for the appointment of a Royal Commission."

Ramsay McDonald, Labor M. P., said:

"The strike is actually declared, but preliminary steps have been taken for reopening negotiations. It is just possible that the men may come to the conclusion that it is impossible to reopen the matter."

J. H. Thomas, M. P., Assistant Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, said:

"The strike is going forward. There is absolutely no truce."

So far as London stations are concerned there is very little evidence of the strike order being obeyed to-night but its real effects in any circumstances would probably not become apparent till to-morrow morning. Meanwhile troops are already moving into London and 15,000 will arrive during the night. Others are being dispatched to various points throughout the country to guard the lines and stations.

The Commissioner of Metropolitan Police has called for the enrolment of special constables to assist the authorities in maintaining order, and a public warning has been issued that in event of disturbances a bugle call will proclaim the reading of the riot act, which in case of necessity will be followed immediately by the firing of ball cartridge.

In Liverpool to-night the electric power system tramways were almost entirely stopped, and the public houses and theatres were closed. A cruiser is guarding the Mersey and two more warships are expected. The shipowners withdrew the lockout of dockers, but only on conditions which the men refused. Manchester has still a railway service, except at the central station. An attempt was made to tear up the line outside of Sheffield.

Black as the railway outlook is there is even worse behind. This is the prospect of a national strike of all transport workers with the avowed intention of bringing all the carrying trade of the country to a standstill. A conference of all bodies of transport workers is to meet in London next Tuesday, and unless a settlement of all outstanding grievances is reached in the meantime that conference will call out all the men connected with the affiliated unions.

Including the railway unions, the membership of the federation is 800,-

...and the leaders are confident the ... will be joined by an equal number of non-unionists.

This move on the part of the transport workers' federation is intended as organised labor's reply to the preparations which the railway companies are making to resist the men's demands. Rightly or wrongly the feeling abroad in labor circles is that the Government has tried to coerce the railway servants by threatening the employment of royal engineers and the Army Service Corps, if necessary, to enable the trade of the country to be carried on. Labor will respond with a general policy of ceasing work, and the leaders are confident that a few days at most will be sufficient to convince both Government and employers that the workers have it in their power to bring the life of the nation to a standstill, and will use that power without flinching unless their demands for decent conditions of labor are conceded without delay.

GOVERNMENT FIGHTS ON.

Still Seeking to Bring Peace in Spite of Strike Order.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The strong efforts of the Liberal Government to prevent the greatest conflict between capital and labor which has ever menaced England have produced a situation to-night which still leaves some hope of a peaceful outcome, though, after the failure of a conference, in which Prime Minister Asquith took part, the representatives of the four organizations composing the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants issued a strike order to-night calling out the 100,000 members of their allied unions. The men were asked to strike "immediately."

Meantime England's army is on the move. Something very like a mobilization of the forces is taking place. At Aldershot to-night 15,000 soldiers were loaded on twenty-two trains, the destination of which was not revealed. Strong forces also are encamped in the London parks and others are posted at strategical points all over the country.

The membership of the unions ordered to strike is actually less than one-sixth of the entire force of railway workmen, but it includes the highest skilled laborers employed by the companies, and if they all keep in line they will be able to cripple the traffic of the entire United Kingdom. The critical question now is how large a proportion of the men will respond to the strike order.

At midnight neither the Board of Trade, the railway managers, nor the union leaders had any definite information of how far the men were responding to the strike order. Telegrams were pouring in that 3,000 men had struck here and 500 at another place, but the messages were based largely on guess.

This much is clear, the strike has not yet visibly affected traffic. All trains are moving as usual, and the only local disturbance reported was a small row between union and non-union men at the St. Pancras Station.

Late to-night the Executive Committee of the strikers issued a statement saying: "Results from the provinces point to an early decisive victory." The leaders, however, could not give details supporting this assertion.

Lloyd-George Intervenes.

The Government had been so far successful as to stave off the strike which had been set to begin at 8 o'clock this morning, and to-night David Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stepping into the breach in the House of Commons after the day's conference at the Board of Trade had resulted in failure, has revived the hope of bringing about an amicable settlement of the controversy, though he did not prevent the calling of the strike.

The basis of Mr. Lloyd-George's action was a proposal advanced by Prime Minister Asquith at the day's conference—a proposal to appoint a royal commission to the situation and perfect a plan. This proposal had by the men, but accepted ...ays.

...George acted to-night when ... MacDonald, the labor leader, in the lower House was prepared to move a vote of censure against the Government for its use of troops in strikes and its general attitude in the present situation. Feeling in the House ran high.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressing the House, explained that he feared the representatives of the unions had failed to understand the Government's offer to form a royal commission, which should report what amendments were necessary to the agreement of 1907 between the railway managers and the men. He said it was not purposed to form an ordinary royal commission, but one composed of three members, one representing the railways and one the men, with the Chairman a man well known for his impartiality and enjoying the general confidence of the community. The Government, he added, realized the importance of acting promptly lest the men should think it was trying to put off the whole question. He proposed that the commission get to work immediately and report without delay.

Prime Minister Asquith, the Chancellor continued, had made the proposal of a commission to both parties to the dispute. The men's representatives, without full appreciation of the character of the offer, he thought, refused it, but the representatives of the company accepted and agreed to give evidence before the commission. Mr. Lloyd-George said the Government felt that if a conflict had to come it should not come without every one having a full appreciation of the Government's proposal.

Although there had been no withdrawal by the men of their ultimatum, the Chancellor declared, the House would be pleased to know that the negotiations for a settlement of the trouble had not been broken off.

"I have not given up hope of arriving at some solution of the difficulty satisfactory to all parties," Mr. Lloyd-George said, "and I appeal to the press as well as to the House of Commons to support me. I hope the men will realise that it is intended to give them fair play and not to ...ture out of their hands the great ...pon of striking."

If the naval commission were accepted, the Chancellor said, its members would be appointed Saturday and its sittings begin Monday. He emphasized the importance of exercising great patience and restraint in this critical moment, and hoped it would be possible to conduct the negotiations without any exasperating intervention from any quarter.

Labor Member Makes Appeal.

Ramsay MacDonald, replying to the Chancellor, said there had evidently been a misunderstanding of the Government's proposal, and that he would not press his motion of censure. He appealed to the members of the House having influence with the railway Directors to persuade them to make it easier for the men to accept a truce.

Philip Snowden, another Labor member, asked if the Government was prepared to go to the length of calling an extra session of Parliament to deal with the Commission's recommendation. To this Mr. Lloyd-George replied: "If they involve a question on which the peace of the country depends and must be dealt with without delay, I cannot imagine that anybody would object to Parliament being summoned, whatever the inconvenience might be."

Sir William R. Anson, speaking for the opposition, said his party would be willing to reassemble Parliament in case it were necessary.

The military dispositions of the Government, which go hand in hand with its conciliatory tactics, include a disposition of troops to meet the possible emergency all over the country. As to the 15,000 soldiers loaded on twenty-two trains at Aldershot to-night, the authorities refused to make public their destination, but a large portion of them have come to London and are camping in the parks and near the railway stations.

Four thousand infantry are in Victoria Park in the east end of London and the centre of its most turbulent population. Three thousand infantry are raising tents in Regent Park, another 3,000 in Hyde Park, 600 are guarding the General Post Office, and another 600 are encamped at the Tower of London. The only London railway station where soldiers are in evidence is Clapham Junction, the centre of several suburban lines, which the Scots Guards are picketing. Elsewhere troops are being moved to strategical points all over the country.

The Government's plans to cope with the strike seem fully arranged. The tunnels and the signal boxes are the chief points which it purposes to protect against possible violence.

LIVERPOOL IS QUIETER.

All Power Used for Lights and Bars Closed to Discourage Hooligans.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—Liverpool was comparatively quiet to-day following several days and nights of turmoil and rioting growing out of the strike of transport workers and allied unionists. Troops, however, continued to guard all public buildings and patrol the streets. The absence of serious disturbances to-night was probably due to the fact that the electric light company succeeded in keeping the city lighted by smuggling men into the power station to replace the regular men who quit to-day in sympathy with the strikers.

Until 8 o'clock to-night the company maintained only a limited supply of current for illuminating purposes, but at that time the street car service was suspended and the supply of power thus set free diverted to fully lighting the streets and hotels. The latter had previously been deprived of all electric lights. It was necessary to close down the theatres, however, to save electric current for street lighting, it being feared that if the streets were in darkness the hooligans might again give serious trouble.

All taverns were closed at 8 o'clock to-night and hereafter, in accordance with the orders of city magistrates, they must shut down at 2 o'clock in the afternoon until further notice. The Lord Mayor conferred this afternoon with ninety of the magistrates and resolved upon issuing this order. It was also decided to suppress the sale of beer and other drinks in bottle form so as to minimize the use of bottles by the rioters as missiles.

As a further precaution the press was requested to avoid sensational headlines which would be likely to incite to disorder. It was also deemed advisable to ask the Government to afford adequate military and naval protection to prevent intimidation of men who are willing to work.

The Shipowners' Committee to-day issued a manifesto of a conciliatory character, appealing to the strikers to resume work and make possible the withdrawal of the lockout notices against the shipping employes here. The manifesto expressed a willingness on the part of shipowners to submit the grievances of the men to a joint committee. The Strike Committee, after considering this manifesto, replied that things must take their course. Thus the door was closed to negotiations here looking to a settlement of the strife.

Tom Mann, leader of the union strikers here, issued a statement embodying the decision of the Strike Committee. In it he said there was no serious breach between the shipowners and the men, but that the railway men's unions were determined that the lockout should be called off before any settlement of the dockers' troubles could be considered. The dockers, the statement added, are determined to stand by the railway men in accordance with the growing spirit of the solidarity of labor.

The streets of the city are getting into an unbearable condition as the result of the strike of the scavengers.

RIOTING IN THE PROVINCES.

Rowdies Attack Sheffield Police—Thousands on Strike.

SHEFFIELD, Aug. 17.—There was considerable rioting here all day. Troops and police who were engaged in escorting wagons in moving goods were obstructed by rowdies and compelled to use their batons, and late to-night a gang of roughs attempted unsuccessfully to tear up the tracks of the Midland Railway. The Lord Mayor threatens to requisition more troops if there is a repetition of the disorder.

LEEDS, Aug. 17.—Five thousand railway men of all grades struck here to-night without waiting for the official signal. As a result, only a restricted service is possible and all business is paralyzed.

NOTTINGHAM, Aug. 17.—On receipt of the strike order the railroaders here went on strike, although enough of the men remained at work to keep the passenger traffic going.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 17.—The strike situation here remains about the same. Trade is being carried on with the utmost difficulty and the prices of food are constantly rising. The railway companies are utilising their extremely limited resources with the aid of the police to maintain the city's food supply.

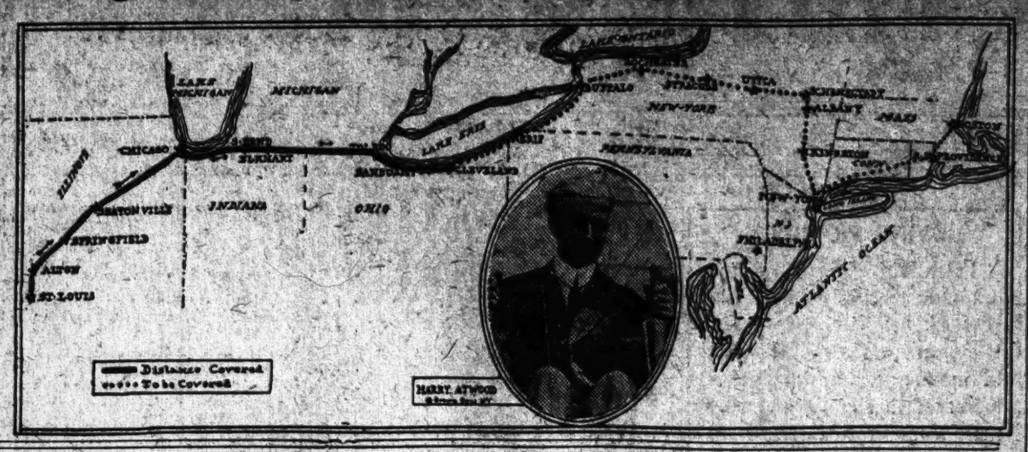
The strikes in other towns have served to further reduce the train service to Manchester, and as a result business is at the point of stagnation. Many firms are closing down, thereby throwing many more persons out of employment.

GLASGOW, Aug. 17.—Eighteen hundred railway men struck here to-night, but at Edinburgh the men still favor conciliation, and it is not known whether the 45,000 Scotch railroaders, half of whom are unionists, will join the strike.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—At a meeting to-night attended by the employes of the four Irish railways, it was decided to call a strike at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 17.—Instructions were received here to-night to land all the mail of the steamer Adriatic when she arrived here, owing to the strike of dockers at Liverpool.

Progress of Atwood on His Flight to New York.



ATWOOD IN FLIGHT REACHES CLEVELAND

Continued from Page 1.

still 622 miles to fly to reach his destination in New York. He therefore has gone just 10½ miles more than half of the 1,265-mile trip, which he says will show the possibility of a future ocean-to-ocean flight. His total time actually in the air since he left St. Louis last Monday is 13 hours 15 minutes.

THOUGHT AEROPLANE AFIRE.

Chisago Crowd Feared for Beachey's Safety—Wrights Bring Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17. — Under ideal weather conditions, the aviators at Grant Park to-day carried out a long programme of flights and air manoeuvres without an injury to flier or machine. Only one accident occurred during the afternoon, when Lincoln Beachey's engine began to feed too fast while he was flying at a mile a minute speed directly over the heads of the crowd in the grand stand and at an altitude of about 2,000 feet.

The aviator's predicament was noticed by the onlookers before he realized it himself. A thin stream of black smoke was seen to shoot back from his car.

"His machine is on fire," a woman screamed, and for a moment the majority of the spectators believed that was the cause of the smoke. But Beachey repeated his performance of the day before and volplaned safely to the ground directly in front of the hangars. His engine was merely fogging.

The feature event of the day and the one which attracted the greatest interest, both from aviators and spectators, was the bomb-throwing contest. If the lime-marked target in the centre of the field had been the battleship it represented, and the bombs had contained high-power explosives, instead of being paper sacks filled with flour, the ship would have been destroyed fifty times over, and at least two dozen officials and their assistants killed.

The target was shaped like the decklines of a battleship, the vital parts being indicated by circles, one of which, in the centre of the ship, was ringed like a bull's-eye. There were ten entries in the event, and at one time all of them were in the air at once, darting back and forth over the target and dropping their flour bombs in an effort to strike the most vital of the spots marked.

The speed contest for biplanes was a thrilling one, although largely from a sporting standpoint. So large was the number of entries that three heats were required to decide which aviators should take part in the final race.

Beachey, Ely, and McCurdy, each of whom has performed some spectacular feat during the meet, were the contestants in the final heat, and treated the spectators to one of the fastest and most thrilling races ever seen. Beachey won the twelve-mile flight in 15 minutes 34 seconds.

Orville and Wilbur Wright threw an unexpected bomb into the camp of the managers of the international aviation meet this afternoon when they filed a suit in the United States Circuit Court against the officers of the International Aviation Association charging infringement of their patents and asking for an accounting of the proceeds of the meet.

The Wright Company alleges that practically every flying machine in use here is an infringement of their patents. The suit was filed following a refusal on the part of the Directors of the International Aviation Meet Association to pay the Wright brothers a license fee or royalty for the use of aeroplanes during the present exhibition. The court is asked to issue an injunction restraining the association from giving any further exhibitions, but it is regarded as doubtful whether this point will be pressed, the bill not being returnable until the first Monday in October.

It is, however, reasonably certain that a petition for a writ of injunction restraining the association from disposing of the proceeds of the meet will be filed before its termination. The officers of the association are not so much worried about this phase of the suit as the necessity for meeting the deficit which is daily increasing. The expenses of the meet run from $22,000 to $27,000 each day, and the gate receipts have averaged a meagre $11,000 a day. It is anticipated that Harold F. McCormick, John D. Rockefeller's son-in-law, and his friends who have backed the enterprise will have to put up something like $95,000 to meet the prospective deficit.

All the Directors of the International Aviation Association are made defendants to the Wright suit.

AUTO FLEET READY TO CATCH KAISERIN

Hamburg-American Line Plans to Get Passengers to Southampton in Spite of Strike.

SCANT HOPE FOR LUSITANIA

Liverpool Sailings To-day Seem Out of Question — Some Americans to Seek Continental Ports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—With the railroad strike begun the position as regards Americans who wish to return home becomes extremely serious. It is practically certain that Liverpool as a port of departure is impossible for some time to come. Unless something very unexpected happens there is apparently not the slightest chance that the Lusitania will sail Saturday, although the Cunard officials are unwilling to admit it.

How far the trouble affects other ports, such as Southampton, Dover, and Tilbury, remains unknown until it is seen how effective the strike will be. Officials of steamship companies which use these ports believe to-night that they will be able to get their passengers aboard in the usual way, but admit that the situation looks serious. The next twenty-four hours ought to prove an index of the extent of the trouble.

Elaborate measures are being taken by the Hamburg-American Line officials to get passengers on board the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, which calls at Southampton to-morrow. They hope that the boat-trains will leave Waterloo as usual, but, should the strike prevent this, the company is arranging for a large fleet of automobiles to take passengers down from London by the road. In case this step is necessary, to avoid delay the Kaiserin's commander will be notified by wireless to proceed to Cherbourg first and then to Southampton, and thus give a few hours' grace to the motor car contingent bound for the English port. Every berth on the German boat is taken. Dozens who are booked by other vessels, whose sailing was doubtful, transferred to the Kaiserin. Dozens more have been turned away for lack of accommodation.

The Hamburg-American Line officials have made up their minds to get their passengers aboard the Kaiserin to-morrow somehow, even if they have to call on the passengers themselves to handle their own baggage. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff who had booked to sail on the Lusitania, are among the fortunate ones to obtain a transfer to the Kaiserin. George D. Whelan, President of the United Cigar Stores Company, is another.

At the hotels to-night the situation was the current topic of discussion among Americans, many of whom are booked to sail next Friday. Some decided to go to the Continent and take a chance of getting a passage from Continental ports, but the majority appeared to take the trouble philosophically, hoping for the best.

MAY COAL CUNARDERS HERE.

Plan to Make Double Voyage by Replenishing Bunkers at Halifax.

It became known yesterday on good authority that in the event of the strike at the Liverpool docks continuing to tie up the coaling and cargo working of the Cunard ships in that port arrangements will be made to put as much coal as possible on board in New York and call each way at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The average coal consumption of the Mauretania and Lusitania at sea is said to be about 1,050 tons per day, including that used for the auxiliaries, driving dynamos, refrigerators, &c. The entire bunker space on these ships will hold about 6,200 tons, so that even with the addition of 1,000 tons in the space usually taken up with express freight it would be impossible for them to steam across the Atlantic and back at the top speed of twenty-six knots.

The Cunard Company in Liverpool, it is said, has carefully considered the strike problem, which is holding in Liverpool the Caronia, which should have sailed on Tuesday last for this port, and arrangements will be made for the two express liners Lusitania and Mauretania to call at Halifax each way and replenish their bunkers with coal, which, it is believed, will enable them to steam across the Atlantic at an average speed of nineteen to twenty knots. This will reduce the coal consumption considerably, as the percentage is trebled for every knot in speed over twenty-one.

There is no law of the British Board of Trade regulating how much coal a steamship must carry on a voyage for emergency, but there is an unwritten law that every oceangoing steamship shall carry one full day's supply of coal (twenty-four hours) above her estimated requirements.

There was no fear yesterday among the agents of the Atlantic steamship lines in this port of any danger of the foreign crews on the liners deserting in a body here in sympathy with the strikers on the other side. Should such an attempt be made the respective Consuls will immediately notify the immigration authorities, it is said, and the men will be arrested as deserters and deported to Europe, where they will be sentenced to jail for breaking the ship's articles and leaving in a foreign port.

It is understood here that the entire forces of the Cunard Line in Liverpool will be centred in trying to coal the Lusitania and get her away on time tomorrow at 5 o'clock, but she can leave Liverpool at midnight and then reach Queenstown on schedule time Sunday to take her mails, or they may have to be put on board at Liverpool. Unless the strike is ended before the Mauretania sails next Wednesday orders will be sent from Liverpool to fill her cargo space to the utmost with coal and have her call at Halifax to replenish the coal she will expend in driving to that port at top speed, over twenty-six knots. She should do the trip in twenty-four hours, providing there is no fog.

This would mean that in the event of the tie-up in Liverpool the speeding each way between Halifax and New York would enable the Mauretania and Lusitania to do the entire trip under six days, instead of under five as at present.

New York merchants are beginning to feel the effects of the strike in Liverpool. Merchandise that is wanted badly has not arrived, and agents on the other side cable that it is impossible to ship the goods. Many orders are being cancelled, as the late receipt of the goods would be of no value to American firms. It was stated yesterday at the United States Appraisers' Stores, where imported merchandise is examined, that scarcely any goods from England are being received. Imports from England, it was said, have within a day or two fallen off nearly 80 per cent. Most of the merchandise now being examined and appraised comes from France and Germany.

BOSTON FREIGHT HELD UP.

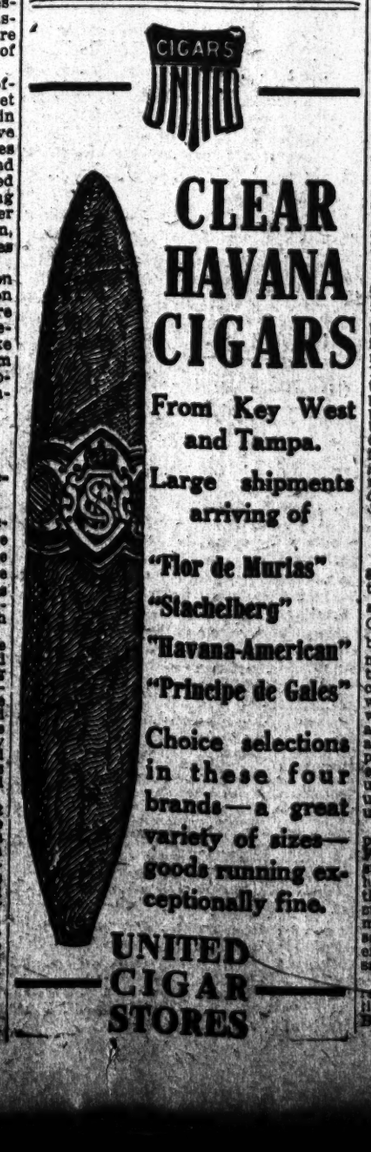
Many Ships Likely to Leave Port Empty on Account of Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 17.—The strike in Liverpool has affected shipping in this port to such an extent that the agents of the transatlantic lines are refusing all perishable freight for British ports, and are stipulating that they shall not be liable for any delay in the delivery of such freight as they may take.

The Cunarder Franconia, which was to sail next Tuesday with over 5,000 tons of freight, will probably go out empty. In the cargo were 60,000 bushels of wheat which the steamship officials will have to leave behind.

The Allan liner Numidian is booked to sail to-morrow, and no freight that might be harmed by delay is being accepted for transportation. Some of the other ships that will be affected by the strike are the Iberian and Devonian due to leave Saturday for Liverpool; the Cambrian, sailing for London to-morrow; the Winifredian, sailing a week from to-day, and the Idaho, which leaves the same day for the other side, by way of New York.



CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS

From Key West and Tampa.

Large shipments arriving of

"Flor de Murias"

"Stachelberg"

"Havana-American"

"Principe de Gales"

Choice selections in these four brands—a great variety of sizes—goods running exceptionally fine.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

WILEY TELLS SECRET IN CORN SYRUP FIGHT

Cortelyou, Straus, and Wilson Suppressed Experts' Decision That It Be Labeled Glucose.

CAFFEINE FOR CHILDREN

Committee Already Convinced That Charges Against Wiley Have Not Been Sustained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Dr. Wiley was on the stand to-day before the Moss Committee for the full session of the day, and will appear again to-morrow. The committee has decided that the noted chemist after the obscuration which he has undergone so long, involving so much that has been galling and humiliating, shall have his full day in court, and there will be no effort to curtail his examination.

"We want him to tell the whole story in his own way," said one member of the committee to-day, "and we will sit to hear him as long as he has anything he desires to say."

There is an expectation that Dr. Wiley will be able to conclude to-morrow or Saturday, and if he does Secretary Wilson will begin his testimony Saturday. Dr. Wiley in the two days he has been testifying has made out a very strong case. A member of the investigating committee is authority for the statement that the Republican members of the committee are convinced that he has in no sense violated the law or been guilty of the charges on which the Personnel Board based its recommendation that he be allowed to tender his resignation. It is believed that if a vote were to be taken to-morrow the committee would be unanimous in its view of the case.

The committee has begun to consider its ultimate findings of fact.

The first finding will be that no case has been made out against Dr. Wiley.

The second will be that the pure food law needs amendment to perfect the administration of the act.

It is not yet apparent that there will be an attempt to show that there exists a conspiracy in the Department of Agriculture to thwart the will of Congress in the enforcement of the act, but that will be considered thoroughly.

The member of the Cabinet who has been called in to advise with the President in regard to the pending investigation and the necessity of ultimate executive action on the case, is authority for the statement that Mr. Taft is satisfied that Dr. Wiley should remain where he is, and that the President is not disposed to believe that any good purpose can be served by asking for the resignation of Secretary Wilson.

It is, however, a foregone conclusion that if the Solicitor, Mr. McCabe, should tender his resignation, no obstacles would be placed in the way of his retirement.

The President will urge Congress next December to revise the pure food law and strengthen it, and if possible clarify the administrative features of the act.

Hardly a sentence in Dr. Wiley's testimony to-day but was a startling disclosure of indirection of administration and reversal of law. He told how a decision in the early days of the law had been agreed on unanimously by the Food and Drugs Board, the text approved by the Secretary and sent to the Government Printing Office, where it had been printed and then the Board of Three Secretaries —who were Cortelyou, Straus, and Wilson —authorized to make regulations for the enforcement of the act, reversed the decision and it was suppressed. This was done in the interest of the Corn Products Company.

Dr. Wiley said he had a copy of the original proof of the decision that was reversed. He had written to E. D. Bedford, the President of the Corn Products Company, informing him of the action that had been taken to require that corn syrup should not be sold under the name of corn syrup when it was glucose. Bedford at once got busy and secured certificates from thirty chemists in various parts of the country that corn syrup was properly labeled. One of these chemists was afterward a member of the Remsen Board—Russell H. Chittenden of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale.

In one case to Dr. Wiley's knowledge the request for the desired certificate was accompanied by an offer of a money compensation for the opinion to be given.

On learning of this method of attacking the decision Dr. Wiley wrote to all the chemists of the Food and Dairy Boards in the various States and without exception they sustained the action of the United States Bureau of Chemistry. Then Bedford protested to Secretary Wilson that Dr. Wiley had taken an unfair advantage in his appeal to the State chemists.

Dr. Wiley said he prepared a brief on the case which he thought was a pretty good brief, and he furnished a copy to the Corn Products Company. Later when J. Q. Emery, the Food and Dairy Commissioner of Wisconsin, desired a copy of this brief to be used to help him in a suit against the Corn Products Company in his State he was unable to get one from the department, and it was not until he applied to a member of Congress that he was able to get a copy. The State won its case, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, where the court below was sustained and the decision was based on the Wiley brief which Mr. Emery had obtained.

The three Secretaries—Cortelyou, Straus, and Wilson—signed a new regulation which was put out in place of the decision, and it is still in force, and the Corn Products Company is undisturbed in the sale of its glucose product as corn syrup. The Corn Products Company has a capitalization of $80,000,000, and is suspected of having more than ordinary influence with the Administration.

Dr. Wiley described the method of voting in the Food and Drugs Board. At first the three members voted in turn by initials on one paper. Wiley would sign first, then Dunlap, and then McCabe. It was noticed that McCabe would vote against Wiley and Dunlap when they were agreed, and then Dunlap would to change his vote to agree with McCabe. This happened in over a hundred cases.

Then the order of voting was changed. Instead of being Wiley, Dunlap, and McCabe, it became Wiley, McCabe, and then Dunlap. Then Dunlap was not required to change his vote to agree with McCabe.

Dr. Wiley said that one of the apparent uses of the Remsen Board was to consume time in consideration of cases. The soft drinks question involving the use of caffeine for a drink for children had been taken up and passed on by his bureau years ago, and he was ready three years ago to vote on it, but it had been sent to the Referee Board, and was there yet undetermined.

"One of the chief affairs of the Food Board is to answer letters," said Dr. Wiley. "I suppose about twenty of these are sent out daily, answering questions about food law details. As Chairman I sign them, even when I disagree with the decision.

"We have one case of this kind that has hung fire two years. I have been ready to vote on it but cannot get it decided. It involves soft drinks—dosing of children with articles that are injurious to them."

"Is that the coca cola case?"

"No; that case went to the courts. I consider that giving people, especially children, doses of caffeine, is very detrimental and ought to be stopped. That is what the coca cola people are doing."

Asked about his part in getting the Pure Food act passed, Dr. Wiley said at all hearings Col. Hepburn, Chairman of the House Committee, always asked him to attend.

"The food people would plead by the hour for a law that would allow them to use borax and benzoate. They even wanted exceptions in the law, in favor of these preservatives.

"I was always given the chance by Col. Hepburn to answer these statements, and I did. The law as passed I consider forbids the use of preservatives, save when employed externally. I did not like that exception, but generally the law pleased me well, and I heartily approved it. To-day I consider it a fine law, despite small defects."

Mr. Sloan wanted to know about dropping prosecutions.

"There have been 1,303 cases dropped," said Dr. Wiley, "merely because the investigations were not completed in three months. The arbitrary action of dropping them had no relation whatever to their merits. Many cases were dropped in this way which were on all-fours with others which were won."

"Can you give a list that will show cases dropped, while others exactly like them have been carried on and won?"

"Oh, yes. I'm at work on that list now," replied the Doctor cheerfully.

"I'll be glad to present it to the committee."

SEE PERIL IN STORAGE FOOD.

Gaston G. Netter Says Much of It Should Be Confiscated.

La Lorraine steamed out of her dock at 10 o'clock sharp yesterday morning with well-filled cabins, including Gaston G. Netter, foreign representative of Louis Martin, the restaurateur, who is going to Geneva, Switzerland, to attend the International Pure Food Congress. He was recently a witness before the United States Commission.

"Dr. Wiley," said he, "has saved more lives than any other man in this country. "Millions of dollars have been put into the markets every year, which have been killing people, and the worst harm has been done in food and drug adulteration. Temperance societies have done their share to bring us liquors with better reputations through the prevention of adulteration.

"Notwithstanding all that has been done by Dr. Wiley, there is to-day 60 per cent. of our food adulteration yet to be discovered, only 40 per cent. having yet been traced.

"One of the most flagrant violations of the Pure Food Law is in the packing of sardines from Spain. They are put up in cottonseed oil and yet labeled 'Pure Olive Oil.' This cottonseed oil is extremely dangerous to health, if not to life.

"There are hidden to-day in warehouses millions of dollars' worth of adulterated foods which must be sold by the owners lest they go bankrupt. The consequence is that the poor people buy this cheap stuff, which has usually been about four years in storage, and which the moment it is opened begins to decay and is in a poisonous conditions before reaching the stomach. This applies to string beans, peas, tomatoes, and similar vegetables, green vegetables being particularly dangerous, because of the introduction of sulphate of copper to color them. This is admittedly a very dangerous poison. Benzoate of soda for preservation is also used, and this is illegal.

"If all the food to-day stored in warehouses in this country, France, Spain, and Germany were confiscated, France being one of the worst offenders, there would be a terrible revelation. America stands first in what has been done to protect the people against food adulteration. Dr. Wiley has perhaps in some cases gone too far, but it is better to go too far than not to go far enough."

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TAFT'S SECOND VETO KILLS THE WOOL BILL

Continued from Page 1.

ized to promote the cause. The public opinion in favor of such a commission was evidenced by resolutions adopted in 1909 and 1910 by Republican State conventions in at least twenty-eight States.

In addition, efforts were made to secure a change in the rules of procedure in the House and Senate with a view to preventing the consideration of tariff changes except schedule by schedule.

The business of the country rests on a protective tariff basis. The public keenly realized that a disturbance of business by a change in the tariff and a threat of injury to the industries of the country ought to be avoided, and that nothing could help so much to minimize the fear of destructive changes as the known existence of a reliable source of information for legislative action. The deep interest in the matter of an impartial ascertainment of facts before any new revision was evidenced by an effort to pass a Tariff Commission bill in the short session of the Sixty-first Congress, in which many of both parties united.

His Bill Was Lost.

Such a bill passed both houses. It provided a commission of five members, to be appointed by the President, not more than three of whom were to belong to the same party, and gave them the power and made it their duty to investigate the operation of the tariff, the comparative cost of production at home and abroad, and like matters of importance in fixing the terms of a revenue measure, and required them to report to the Executive and to Congress when directed. Several not vital amendments were made in the Senate, which necessitated a return of the bill to the House, where, because of the limited duration of the session, a comparatively small minority was able to prevent its becoming a law.

On the failure of this bill I took such steps as I could to make the Tariff Board I had already appointed a satisfactory substitute for the proposed Tariff Commission. An appropriation of $225,000, to continue the work until June 30, 1912, had been granted by Congress in the alternative, to be applied to the board I had appointed unless a Tariff Commission bill was passed. In this appropriation bill the non-partisan Tariff Commission, if created and appointed, was directed to make a report on Schedule K by Dec. 1, 1911. Accordingly, I added two members to the Tariff Board from the opposition party and directed the board to make report on Schedule K by Dec. 1 next. The board differs in no way from the Tariff Commission as it would have been, except in its power to summon witnesses; and I am advised by the members of the board that without this power they have had no difficulty in securing the information they desire.

Work of the Commission.

The board took some months to investigate the methods pursued in other countries in procuring information on tariff subjects and to organize its force. In October, 1910, its work of investigation began, with a force of forty that has now been increased to eighty. In addition to the "glossary," which is near completion, and other work connected with furnishing information in connection with the enforcement of the maximum and minimum clause of the Payne Tariff act and in respect to the Canadian reciprocity measures, its attention has been especially directed to comparative cost under Schedule K, (wool and woolens,) under Schedule M, (paper and pulp,) and under Schedule I, (cotton manufactures.)

The report on Schedule M (pulp and paper) has already been sent to Congress. Full reports on wool and cotton will be submitted to Congress in December. I have also directed an investigation into the metal and leather schedules, the results of which it is hoped can be submitted to Congress at its first regular session, in time to permit their consideration and legislative action, if necessary.

[The President, after quoting from a report of the Tariff Commission Association commending the work of the Tariff Board, continues:]

I have thus reviewed the history of the movement for the establishment of a tariff commission or board in order to show that the real advance and reform in tariff making are to be found in the acquiring of accurate and impartial information as to the effect of the proposed tariff changes under each schedule before they are adopted, and, further, to show that if delay in the passage of a bill to amend Schedule K can be had until December, Congress will then be in possession of a full and satisfactory report upon the whole schedule.

As to Schedule K.

This brings me to the consideration of the terms of the bill presented for my approval. Schedule K is the most complicated schedule in the tariff. It classifies raw wool with different rates for different classes; it affords the manufacturer what is called compensatory duty to make up for the increased price of the raw material he has to use due to the rate on raw wool, and for the shrinkage that takes place in scouring the wool for manufacture, and it gives him, in addition, an ad valorem duty to protect him against foreign competition with cheap labor. The usages which prevail in scouring the wool, in making the yarn, and in the manufacture of cloth present a complication of technical detail that prevents any one, not especially informed concerning wool growing and manufacture, from understanding the schedule and the effect of changes in the various rates and percentages.

If there ever was a schedule that needed consideration and investigation and elaborate explanation by experts before its amendment, it is Schedule K. There is a widespread belief that many rates in the present schedule are too high and are in excess of any needed protection for the wool grower or manufacturer. I share this belief, and have so stated in several public addresses. But I have no sufficient data upon which I can judge how Schedule K ought to be amended or how its rates ought to be reduced, in order that the new bill shall furnish the proper measure of protection and no more. Nor have I sources of information which satisfy me that the bill presented to me for signature will accomplish this result. The parliamentary history of the bill is not reassuring upon this point. It was introduced and passed in the House as providing a tariff for revenue only, and with the avowed purpose of departing from a protective tariff policy.

Changes in the Tariff.

The rate of duty on raw wools of all classes was changed from a specific duty of 11 cents a pound to 20 per cent. ad valorem. On the average for the importations for the last two years this is a reduction from 47.24 per cent. to 26 per cent. Rates on cloths were reduced in the bill from the present average duty of 97.27 per cent. to 40 per cent., and on wearing apparel from 81.31 per cent. to 45 per cent. The bill was defeated in the Senate and so was a substitute introduced as a protection measure.

The proposed substitute fixed the duty on raw wool, first class, at 40 per cent. and on a second class of carpet wools at 10 per cent., and on cloths at 60 per cent., and on wearing apparel at the same rate. On reconsideration, a compromise measure was passed by the Senate, which was a compromise between the House bill and the Senate substitute bill, and in which the rate on first-class wool was fixed at 35 per cent., on carpet wools 10 per cent., and on cloths and wearing apparel 55 per cent.

In conference between the two houses the rate on all classes of raw wool was fixed at 29 per cent., this being an increase on carpet wools of 9 per cent., as fixed in the House bill, and of 19 per cent. as fixed in the Senate bill. The conference rate on cloths and wearing apparel was fixed at 49 per cent. No evidence as to the cost of production here or abroad was published, and the compromise adopted without reference to or consideration by a committee.

Points Out Bill's Faults.

I do not mention these facts to criticise the method of preparation of the bill; but I must needs refer to them to show that the Congressional proceedings make available for me no accurate or scientifically acquired information which enables me to determine that the bill supplies the measure of protection promised in the platform on which I was elected.

Without any investigation of which the details are available, an avowed tariff-for-revenue and anti-protection bill is by compromise blended with a professed protection bill. Rates between those of the two bills are adopted and passed, except that in some important instances, rates are fixed in the compromise at a figure higher, and in others at a figure lower, than were originally fixed in either House. The principle followed in adjusting the amendments of existing law is, therefore, not clear, and the effect of the bill is most uncertain.

The Wilson Tariff act of 1894, while giving the manufacturer free wool, provided as high duties on leading manufactures of wool as does the present bill, which at the same time taxes the manufacturer's raw material at 29 per cent. Thus the protection afforded to manufacturers under the Wilson bill was very considerably higher than under the present bill.

During the years in which the Wilson bill was in force, the woolen manufacturers suffered. Many mills were compelled to shut down. These were abnormal years, and it is not necessary to attribute the hard times solely to the Tariff act of 1894. But it was at least an addition to other factors operating to injure the woolen business. It is the only experience we have had for a generation of a radical revision of this schedule, and, without exaggerating its importance, one pledged to a moderate protection policy may well hesitate before giving approval without full information to legislation which makes a more radical reduction in the protection actually afforded to manufacturers of wool than did the Wilson act.

Effect on Wool Growers.

Nor does this hesitation arise only for fear of injury to manufacturers. Unless manufacturers are able to continue their business and buy wool from domestic wool growers, the latter will have no benefit from the tariff that is supposed to protect them, because they will have to sell in competition with foreign wools or send their sheep to the shambles. Hence the wool grower is as much interested in the protection of the manufacturer as he is in his own.

It may well be that conditions of manufacture in this country have changed so as to require much less protection now for the manufacturers than at the time of the Wilson bill, but in view of the possible wide suffering involved by hasty action based on insufficient knowledge, the wise course, in my judgment, is to postpone any change for a few months needed to complete the pending inquiry.

When I have the accurate information which justifies such action I shall recommend to Congress as great a reduction in Schedule K as the measure of protection, already stated, will permit. The failure of the present bill should not be regarded, therefore, as taking away the only chance for reduction by this Congress.

More than a million of our countrymen are engaged in the production of wool and the manufacture of woolens; more than a billion of the country's capital is invested in the industry. Large communities are almost wholly dependent upon the prosperity of the wool grower and the woolen manufacturer. Moderately estimated, five millions of the American people will be injuriously affected by any ill-advised impairment of the wool and woolen industries. Certainly we should proceed prudently in dealing with them upon the basis of ascertained facts rather than hastily and without knowledge to make a reduction of the tariff to satisfy a popular desire, which I fully recognize, for reduction of duties believed to be excessive.

I have no doubt that if I were to sign this bill, I would receive the approval of very many persons who favor a reduction of duties in order to reduce the cost of living, whatever the effect on our protected industries

SENATE DEMOCRATS ROUT LA FOLLETTE

Cotton Bill, with Steel, Chemical, and Machinery Amendments, Passed Without Insurgents.

REGULARS LEAVE CHAMBER

So Give the Democrats a Majority and They Override Former Allies, Despite Reproaches.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The insurgent Democratic alliance in the Senate came to an end to-day in a struggle that was disastrous for the progressives. The result was that after a battle in which at every turn new humiliation was heaped upon Mr. La Follette and his supporters, the Democrats were able to pass in the face of insurgent opposition a bill revising the cotton schedule, for which the insurgents have been clamoring for four months.

To add to the discomfort of the progressives the Democrats insisted on adding the Cummins iron and steel amendments—a progressive measure—to the bill, while Mr. Cummins, Mr. La Follette, and the shattered insurgent faction voted against it.

Amendments were added at will while the leading regulars sat silent without voting, shaking with laughter at the obvious distress of the La Follette wing.

The defeat the insurgents met has been coming upon them for months, and the fierce joy with which both regulars and Democrats made it complete showed how eagerly they have been biding their time. Holding the balance of power, Mr. La Follette early in the session effected a union with the reluctant Democrats, and since then with increasing heaviness the weight of his rule has borne upon the allies.

Campaign Mapped Out.

Last night, despairing of any complete programme of harmony with the insurgents, the Democrats [illegible] mapped out a campaign of the [illegible] and to-day the situation was in their hands.

Mr. La Follette was confident that the Democrats would follow their former tactics and in the end accept the Cotton bill, which bears his name, and he haughtily refused to consider the claims of the Democratic bill, though the minority Senators outnumber his faction three to one. Enough of the regulars under Mr. Penrose refrained from voting to give the Democrats a majority, and though the progressives alternated, stormed, and pleaded, the voting went steadily against them.

Having declared flatly against the House bill, the progressives refused positively to vote even for their own amendments when offered to that bill, preferring to wait until the La Follette cotton measure was substituted for the Democratic. But the substitution was not effected.

As a result of the astute leadership of Mr. Penrose and the Democrats to-day, the defeat of the insurgents carries with it practically the wiping out of the whole insurgent record for tariff revision. The roll calls show them as voting against their own measures and no chance was given them to retrieve their mistake. The bitterness of their defeat is sharpened by the fact that the House Cotton bill was not in itself especially distasteful to them. As late as yesterday prominent insurgents admitted that they might vote for it in the end. But in the end Mr. La Follette's ambition to substitute his own measure carried his whole faction into a whirlpool.

When the struggle was over Mr. Penrose was asked to explain the happenings of the day. With the barest twitching of his lips he solemnly replied:

"It was a spontaneous uprising of the people."

The real results of the day are that again the end of the session is definitely in sight. The bill, as passed by the Senate, is nominally at least entirely Democratic, and even the Cummins iron and steel amendment is a step in the direction the House Democrats have been planning to take.

The other amendments—the chemical amendment granted as a compensation to Mr. Overman of North Carolina, reducing duties on cotton mill machinery to 30 per cent., as proposed by his colleague, Mr. Simmons, and the reciprocal free listing of coal from Canada, proposed by Mr. Watson of West Virginia—are not repugnant to the House. It is expected that the House leaders will accept the Senate bill in toto rather than risk it in conference when obviously it hasn't a real majority behind it in the Senate.

Ready for the Veto.

The immediate effect of such a course would be to send it up for the President's veto in very short order.

The test of the whole day came next, when Mr. La Follette offered his cotton measure as a substitute for the House bill and all amendments already adopted. Mr. La Follette assailed the Democrats for deserting the only available ground of tariff revision, and then pleaded with them as patriots to aid him in sending his measure through. His substitute was defeated by a vote of 51 to 10—regulars and Democrats alike voting against it—and then the bill was put on its passage. It went through by a vote of 29 to 24.

During this rollcall occurred the most amusing incident of the day, and one that showed most clearly how demoralized the insurgents had become. Throughout the afternoon half a dozen regulars had been sitting silent when the voting was in progress, and Mr. Cummins now invoked an almost obsolete rule to compel them to vote. Mr. Williams of Mississippi moved to excuse them all, but in the end the Vice President ruled that the names of those not voting must be called and those present who did not vote must give their reasons and stand the judgment of the Senate.

Senator Briggs of New Jersey, Mr. Guggenheim of Colorado, and some others who had not voted, at this point hurriedly left the chamber to the amusement of the galleries, Mr. La Follette and Mr. Bristow furiously calling attention to their flight when their names were reached. Mr. La Follette even asked that a messenger be sent after them to summon them to do their duty, but, with a smile, Mr. Sherman said he knew of no rule for such a procedure. Mr. Oliver and Mr. Penrose, however, stood their ground and fought it out.

The test came on Mr. Oliver, and his right to remain silent was sustained by a vote of 36 to 15. Then Mr. Penrose made his explanation, and Mr. La Follette again demanded a roll call. Less than the needed one-fifth, however, raised their hands and Mr. Sherman held the request for a roll call refused.

Then sitting in his seat Mr. La Follette argued that in one corner of the chamber hands had been raised while the chair looked in the other direction, and Mr. Sherman was on the point of granting a second count when Mr. Oliver came to the rescue.

"I make the point of order that the Senator from Wisconsin is out of order," he said. "He did not rise when he addressed the Chair."

With a fine malice in his voice the Vice President smilingly ruled:

"The Chair sustains the point of order."

Mr. La Follette threw up his hands in the gesture of a drowning man and sank back in his seat.

The House leaders are somewhat at sea after the action of the Senate in passing the House Cotton bill. But of one thing there is no doubt, the House will be quick to assent. After that probably it will be merely a matter of building up for the President to kick over. The Free List bill was called up by Mr. Underwood this afternoon and put in shape. The House receded from its disagreement to the Kern amendments and concurred with an amendment striking out the word corn from the bread and meat clauses. The [illegible] amendment was taken off and the [illegible] and lime amendment concurred in. The final vote on concurrence stood 160 [illegible]. The Senate promptly concurred in the House amendment as to striking out [illegible] from the Kern amendments. And [illegible] ended the incident for the present. [illegible] vote of the bill is expected to arrive [illegible] House to-morrow.

[illegible] Mr. Underwood thought Congress would be in session ten days yet. [illegible] he, if there would be a sub[illegible] [illegible] very much expedited by [illegible] vote again.

THE SEABIRD SAILORS BACK.

25-Foot Yacht in Which They Crossed Atlantic Is with Them.

The North German Lloyd liner Koenig Albert arrived yesterday from Mediterranean ports, but because of the cholera precautions she was detained in Quarantine. The vessel brings back the 25-foot auxiliary yacht Seabird, which sailed from Providence on June 10. Capt. Thomas Fleming Day and Engineer T. R. Goodwin, who piloted the yacht eastward across the Atlantic, were among the passengers. Mr. Thurber, the third of the Seabird's crew, left the vessel at Rome and will return later. The yacht was lashed to the starboard davits of the Koenig Albert.

The Seabird sailed from this side on the afternoon of June 10, with 2,400 pounds of provisions on board. She behaved splendidly on the voyage across and arrived at Rome in good time, considering that she measured only 19 feet on the waterline.

"The passage was made without the slightest mishap," said Capt. Day. "She reached the other side within thirty-two days, at an average of 104 miles a day.

"We did not part a rope, strain a spar, or break a single thing.

"Bad weather was experienced for the first ten days in the gulf stream, and there was one hard blow, which we rode out with a drag ahead.

"We made Flores eighteen days out and Fayal in twenty days. The people at Fayal, native and foreign, gave us a warm reception. We were badly cramped in the legs when we landed, that being the only ill-effects of the twenty days in close quarters. From the Azores to Gibraltar we had light winds and smooth sea, our best run being 120 miles. Seventy miles off the Portuguese coast we caught a buster from the southeast which made things lively for about six hours and drove us north of the course.

"We met a fine breeze coming through the Straits and came into Gibraltar doing six and a half knots. Here everything was done to make our stay pleasant, Mr. Sprague, the American Consul, and Vice Consul Hayden doing all they could to help us. We then proceeded to Naples and thence to Rome and up the Tiber under our own power against a strong tide."

The yacht will be put in the water as soon as the steamship is released from Quarantine, and Capt. Day expects to reach Providence by Saturday.

STOWAWAYS MISSING AGAIN.

Believed to Have Come Ashore After Escape Through Port Hole of Olympic.

Unremitting search is being made for two stowaways who escaped on Thursday from the steamship Olympic of the White Star Line, which arrived from Southampton, before that vessel docked.

The men gave their names when arrested after the ship left Queenstown as William McSweeney and Joseph Hyaler, the last named claiming American citizenship. Both were imprisoned in a third-class cabin, from which they escaped on Monday by breaking down the door. From that moment neither of them has been seen.

Further search of the vessel discovered another stateroom door broken and two life preservers missing. This gave rise to the supposition that the men had escaped before the vessel docked, a surmise that was further substantiated by the discovery of a rope hanging down the port side of the Olympic. This rope, strange to say, had not been observed until after the ship was at her wharf, yet it had been hanging there since the vessel had gone into Quarantine. The hanging rope seemed to offer proof positive that they had escaped by squirming throught a port during the night and swimming to the Staten Island Shore, a quarter of a mile distant.

Unless the White Star Line produces these men it will be subject to a heavy fine, since it has not been shown that either of them is an American citizen. If they are apprehended and either is not a citizen imprisonment will await him when landed on English soil.

CAPT. HAINS WANTS DIVORCE.

Case Will Be Heard To-day, Though He Is in Sing Sing for Killing Annis.

Testimony in the divorce suit of Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., who is serving an eight-year term in Sing Sing for killing William E. Annis, will be taken to-day before Justice Scudder of Brooklyn. Gen. Peter C. Hains, the plaintiff's father, and Thornton J. Hains, his brother, were on hand when the case was called yesterday, but an adjournment was taken until 11 o'clock to-day, at the request of W. C. Percy, representing Aaron Bearman, who is Capt. Hains's attorney.

Mrs. Claudia Hains was not in court yesterday, nor was she represented by counsel. It is understood that she will not defend the suit. Only testimony in behalf of the plaintiff will be taken. A number of witnesses, most of them former servants in the Hains household, were on hand yesterday.

At the time Capt. Hains was on trial he began an action for divorce. His wife filed an answer, and asked the court for alimony and counsel fees. Her request was refused, and her answer to the complaint was withdrawn soon afterward.

William E. Annis was in a boat near the wharf of the Bayside Yacht Club on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 15, 1908, when Capt. Hains and his brother entered the grounds. Both men were armed. Hains went there to shoot Annis because he believed him responsible for ruining his home. He fired five shots into Annis, who died a few minutes afterward. Almost in his last breath he managed to gasp, "You have shot the wrong man."

Capt. Hains and his brother surrendered to the police. Thornton was the first to be tried as an accomplice in the murder. He was acquitted. Capt. Hains was placed on trial soon afterward and found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

SEEKS THE IDEAL WIFE.

Broker, Going Abroad, Hopes to Find Marvelously Endowed Woman.

In search of an ideal wife, Alfred R. Risse, a broker of 43 Exchange Place, sailed for France yesterday on the liner Lorraine. Mr. Risse, who is a Mexican by birth and well-to-do, will visit London, Paris, Vienna, and Rome in the hope of finding a suitable wife.

"The wife I want must be dark, with black hair," he said. "The trouble with a blonde is that it takes a chemical analysis to determine whether she is the real article. She must be tall, with strong, good teeth and a willowy figure. She must combine the English conservatism and love of home, the French vivacity, the Viennese love of life, the Italian girl's intensity and fervor, the purity of the American girl, the faithfulness and the breeding and good taste to be found in the ladies of every land."

The broker's quest may last four months this time, he said.

NOW THE HOUSEHOLD SHOW.

Bewildering Promise of Exhibits for Madison Square Garden.

The second annual National Household Show, the last Summer show to be held in Madison Square Garden, will open to-morrow evening. Manager Harry Cochrane reported that up to Wednesday evening 120 exhibitors had signed for space.

Primarily designed for the convenience of American merchants or their buyers by assembling at exactly the right season the new lines of manufacturers of house-furnishing goods, the Household Show is also a valuable domestic science exposition. The first annual show held in August, 1910, attracted a phenomenal attendance. The list of attractions at the one about to open is bewildering. Educational lectures germane to the objects of the show will be one of its features.

Medal for French Steamship Man.

The announcement was made yesterday that Oscar R. Cauchois, the Assistant General Agent of the French line at this city, has received the medal of the Legion of Honor for valuable services for twenty-six years in helping to better the trade relations between this country and France.

DENOUNCES THE TALE TOLD BY CAPTAINS

Magistrate Angered by Johnson's Story of Saving Marjorie, Which He Reported Lost.

SUNDSTEN AGREES TO IT

Others Testify That Johnson Used Alias When He Reached Port with Dr. Pincher's Yacht.

Stories of shipwreck and salvage related in the Tombs Court yesterday in the case of John B. Johnson and Jacob Sundsten, who were arrested last Thursday for stealing the power yacht Marjorie belonging to Dr. P. H. Pinches of Buffalo, N. Y., formerly living at 1,181 Broadway, culminated in Magistrate Corrigan committing the two sea Captains to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury and instructing Lawrence Kneeland, a lawyer of 743 Broadway, to make a charge of perjury against them.

They were arrested on the complaint of the Columbia Marine Insurance Company, charged with stealing the yacht on Nov. 5, 1910, hiding it at Goose Creek, on the North Carolina Coast, and changing its appearance and renaming it the Helen. The company had paid Dr. Pinches $2,500 insurance because of the supposed wrecking of the yacht, but became suspicious of the story told by Capt. Johnson and caused an investigation. Dr. Pinches had engaged Johnson to take the Marjorie to Miami, Fla., to be let out there as a pleasure craft.

Dr. Pinches, Henry Post, an adjuster for the Columbia Marine Insurance Company, and Hartvig A. Bagger, a marine surveyor, testified to the facts above stated. W. H. Whitney of Goose Creek, N. C., who described his occupation as "sailin', clammin', some fishin', and farmin' a little," was then called. He said that early in November the Marjorie with her name rubbed off put into Goose Creek and that Capt. Johnson left her with him, saying that he was John N. Moran.

"The boat," said Mr. Whitney, "seemed to be in good condition, although it leaked a little. Don't believe it was sunk 'cause they had a 'coon on it. The 'coon jumped over the side one day, though."

He said the boat remained there three months, lacking three days, and then a man named Gunther came and took it to Moorehead City.

John Wade, of the John F. Ball Shipyard at Moorehead City, said the Marjorie arrived there in February, and Johnson, who at the time called himself John N. Moran, directed that repairs and some alterations be made.

Frank Coggin of 170 Broadway, who said he was in the steam-heating business, testified that he replied to an advertisement in a New York newspaper on the first of this month, asking for a partner in a power yacht. He said Johnson called later, giving the name of John N. Moran, and showed him a picture of a yacht and said he owed about $400 on it for repairs. The picture was produced and Dr. Pincher identified the yacht as the Marjorie.

Capt. Johnson, testifying in his own behalf, repeated the story of the wreck of the Marjorie which he had told in 1910 in letters to Dr. Pincher. Sundsten and he, he said, were compelled to take to a rowboat, abandoning the yacht, and, reaching the coast, they went by train to Wilmington. "There," said Johnson, "I met an old friend of mine named John N. Moran, and told him of the sinking of the yacht and expressed the belief that she could be salvaged. He said he had three fishing boats and would help me to salvage her, but I told him I would have to see Dr. Pincher first. I then came to this city, arriving here about Election Day. I did not see Dr. Pincher, but he communicated with me, saying he did not want to have anything more to do with the yacht. I then returned to Wilmington, where I met Moran, and we went in search of the Marjorie. I did not communicate with the insurance people, as I knew the boat was sunk outside of the three-mile limit and I could get salvage on her.

"For two days we made soundings, but could not discover the derelict. We were just about to give up when we located her about six miles off the mouth of the Wilmington River. We tried to get her up with grappling irons, but failed, and finally we stretched a rope under her keel and raised her in this manner. This was easily done, because her stern was sticking up at an angle of about 45 degrees. After getting her up we towed her to low water, where we bailed her out and repaired her. We then took her to Goose Creek, where we left her with Whitney."

Sundsten corroborated Johnson in every detail, but said he had not taken part in the salvage operations, having remained in this city.

Florence J. Sullivan, counsel for the defendants, asked that his clients be discharged. Magistrate Corrigan denied the motion and then Mr. Sullivan asked that Sundsten be discharged, as there was nothing to show that he had taken part in the salvage operations.

"I will not discharge either of these men," declared Magistrate Corrigan in a loud tone. "I think they are the most absolute perjurers I have ever had before me. I hold them both in $5,000 bail for the Grand Jury and instruct you, Lawyer Kneeland, to make a charge of perjury against them to-morrow."

The fact transpired later that Johnson was sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment by Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions last year for petty larceny. He was indicted then for stealing $300 from Dr. Egbert of Willimantic, Conn. At the time of the larceny Johnson was supposed to be riding the seas in Dr. Egbert's power boat and he put in a bill for $300 for expenses when in fact he had the boat hidden in the Harlem River.

Dr. Pincher's counsel, Samuel Freedlander announced to Magistrate Corrigan that his client had received a letter from the Columbia Marine Insurance Company demanding their $2,500 back, and that he had also been presented with a bill for repairs, storage, and supplies from the Bell Shipyard at Moorehead, N. C.

Struggled Hard to Drown.

Attempting to end her life by drowning, Miss Ethel Bilton, nineteen years old, of 442 Orange Street, Newark, was rescued by Park Policeman Ernest F. Leach, Jr., late yesterday afternoon in the lake in Branch Brook Park. The girl struggled hard to prevent the policeman from saving her. When she was finally brought to shore she was completely exhausted and was taken to the City Hospital. Miss Bilton was employed at the Westinghouse Electrical Works. The police learned that she had had a dispute with a young man employed in the factory with whom she is infatuated. She will recover.

No Jersey Injunction for Postal.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 17.—Vice Chancellor Walker refused to-day to allow a temporary injunction in the suit of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company against the Board of Freeholders of Hudson County, on the ground that the complainant had not made out a case sufficiently strong. The Postal Company brought the action to restrain the Freeholders from interfering with the construction and reconstruction of its line on one of the Hudson County roads.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Nicholas Vieca, 36 years old, of 36 Hoyt Street, a stucco worker, fell from a high scaffold late yesterday afternoon in a building at 58 Bergen Street. His back was broken, and he cannot recover.

ENGLEWOOD.—Harold G. Aron, counsel for Charles H. Ecketson, City Engineer, whom the Common Council sought to oust from office on Tuesday evening, got yesterday a rule to show cause why a writ of certiorari should not be issued to review its action and enjoining the city from employing or paying any one in Ecketson's place. The rule was granted by Justice W. T. Vorhees at Newark.

MONTCLAIR.—Illustrated sermons and motion-picture entertainments are included in the plans for the Fall and Winter work of the Grace Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. George T. Becker is the pastor. One of the members of the congregation, A. T. Smith, has purchased the apparatus for that purpose and presented it to the church.

VERONA.—Farmers of Essex, Union, and Morris Counties, with their wives and families to the number of 6,000, held their annual basket picnic at Verona Lake Park yesterday. The officers of the association are Amos M. Harrison, president; [illegible] Carter, secretary; and Charles W. [illegible] Cedar Grove, treasurer.

WILSON WINS THE FARMERS.

Enlisted for Life, He Says, to Make It Hot for Dishonest Persons.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey said this afternoon that he was enlisted for the rest of his life in making it hot for the people who are not honest. He made this statement at the South Jersey farmers' picnic at Washington Park on the Delaware. The Governor also told the farmers not to believe reports that he was trying to disrupt the Democratic party in the State, but also told them not to be blind to party faults. He urged them to stand together and vote for the party that would serve them best.

In introducing Gov. Wilson, Charles Stokes of Beverly said that he "was born for wider fields than that of Chief Executive of New Jersey."

"I am not particularly interested in running for office, as I think it the most disagreeable thing I ever did," said the Governor. "I am not trying to break up the party organization throughout the State, as some would have you believe.

"Throughout the State you will find little groups of selfish men who call themselves 'the machine.' The men who try to manipulate affairs for selfish purposes are not Republicans or Democrats. They are anything they want to be. They are nervous not because I am after them but because you are on to them. Men who betray you are the ones who use the 'machine' for selfish purposes.

"Many people saw light since I came into office. It was not best for them to see it too fast, or it would have blinded them.

"A new day has dawned in politics and the sun is not going down. You are not to be deceived and not to be put down as long as God gives strength. Bind yourselves together for liberty."

Gov. Wilson was cheered to the echo. After he got down from the platform a crowd of several thousand stood in line and shook hands with him.

ARREST JACKSON BROTHERS.

Big Realty Dealers Held Here on Brockton Warrants, Charging Larceny.

Edgar R. Jackson, President and Director of the Jackson Brothers Realty Company, and an officer and Director in more than half a dozen other real estate corporations, and his brother, Orlin M. Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Jackson Brothers Realty Company, were arrested on charges of grand larceny in their offices on the eleventh floor of The Times Building late yesterday afternoon by Central Office Detectives Owens and Burgess, who were accompanied by Thomas F. Hogan, a Boston lawyer, representing the complainant. The arrests were made on warrants issued in Brockton, Mass., on Aug. 9, on complaint of John O. Coles of that city, who charged the defendants with the larceny of $800. Coles's lawyer came to this city to identify the Jackson brothers.

The brothers were indignant at the arrest, and demanded to know the nature of the alleged larceny with which they were charged. This information the detectives were unable to supply, their knowledge of the case being limited to the fact that warrants had been issued in Brockton for the arrests. Each of the brothers offered to give cash bail, even in the sum of $50,000, and the arrests were suspended for three hours to find some Justice who would fix bail. Upon failure to find one, however, the two prisoners were taken down to Police Headquarters.

They professed utter ignorance of the causes that had led to the issuance of warrants for their arrest, saying that they barely could remember the name of Coles, much less any transaction they might have had with him. In any such transaction, at all events, they insisted they had been guilty of no wrongdoing, and they were convinced that the proceedings against them had been brought out of malicious spite in an attempt to injure their reputations. Mr. Hogan, the attorney for Coles, would only say his client would call on one Ernest B. Dennison, formerly connected with the office of Jackson Brothers, as a witness in the case.

The Jackson brothers are large real estate operators with holdings in Long Island and elsewhere. Edgar R. Jackson, besides being President and Director of the Jackson Brothers Realty Company, is President and Director of the Floral Gardens Realty Company, the Nassau Gardens Realty Company, and the Yonkers Garden City Realty Company, and a Director in the Garden City Building Company, the Hyde Park Terrace Company, and the Industrial and Railway Construction Company. Edgar R. Jackson lives at 1,402 Broadway and his brother at 166 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn.

SAW SEA MONSTERS FIGHT.

Deadly Combat of Whale Against Shark and Swordfish—Whale Killed.

Capt. Frasier of the steamship Bermudian, from Hamilton, Bermuda, tells of an encounter that he witnessed between a baby whale, on the one side, and a shark and swordfish, on the other, while his ship was 406 miles south of Sandy Hook.

The baby whale was about fifty feet long and would have produced 150 barrels of oil, Capt. Frasier said, while the shark weighed about 1,000 pounds and the swordfish half that weight. His first intimation of the combat that he was to witness came when the water off the starboard bow began to boil and then toss spray. He got his glasses and saw the three monsters in the first round of their fight that was to end in the death of the baby whale.

While the shark struck with fury with his tail, lacerating the sides of the whale, the swordfish rushed at the enemy and pierced his body, withdrawing the sword only to repeat the thrust.

The whale, unable to fight back save by butting or striking with his tail, rushed hither and thither in a frantic effort to escape.

There were six rounds of this, Capt. Frasier said, in each of which the two allies held the balance of power. Gradually the fight got further and further from the Bermudian, until the glasses showed the water to be covered with crimson foam. The whale then breached, leaping into the air for his full length several times in a final effort to escape. The swordfish ran at him once again, piercing his body. The whale rushed away, sprang into the air, and fell back into the water, turning on its side quite dead.

The victorious pair then left the scene in each other's company.

FARMER DEFIES RAILROAD.

He Refuses to Give Up Freight Cars of the Northwestern Railway.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 17.—Sitting on the top of a rail fence with a gun across his knees, L. C. Doran, a Boone farmer, is bidding defiance to the Northwestern Railroad, and refuses to permit its employes to move three of its cars from a spur track on his property.

The spur runs from the company's main line to a coal mine across Doran's farm. The mine has been abandoned and the company yesterday sent a gang of men to remove the track. They found Doran sitting on the fence with his gun, and he warned them not to touch the cars.

A switch engine was brought up, but it was then discovered that the carwheels had been chained to the track, and the engine and crew returned without the cars.

To-day Doran was made defendant in the Federal Court in a replevin action, brought by the railroad company. The company wants its three cars, its 616 miles of track, its 1,900 ties, and its 7,000 iron spikes.

More Oxygen Needed on Heights.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 17.—Human lungs at an altitude equal to that of Pike's Peak, 14,147 feet, are capable of absorbing 40 to 50 per cent. more oxygen than at sea level and the red corpuscles of the blood are increased from 5,000,000 to 7,500,000 to the cubic millimeter, according to deductions made by Drs. J. S. Haldane, G. Gordon Douglas and Yandell Henderson of Oxford University, England, and Dr. R. C. Schneider of Colorado College.

TOGO ILL IN BOSTON FROM OVER-FEASTING

Cancels All Engagements and Fails to See the Fleet Manoeuvres Off Provincetown.

FOUR OF HIS PARTY SICK

Rich Food and Temperature Changes Too Much for Japanese Guests —Going to Niagara.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Admiral Count Togo, the aged Japanese sea fighter, worn out by a broadside of feasts and receptions, was prostrated to-day by an attack of acute indigestion and canceled his proposed visit to the North Atlantic Squadron engaged in manoeuvres off Provincetown. Something in his dinner as he rode over from New York last night, together with the fatigue of ten days of festivities and a succession of temperature changes were too much for the Admiral and he remained in his room all day.

To-night he was to have attended a banquet given by former Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, but instead the distinguished Japanese ate simple fare in his suite and doctored himself by the use of simple native remedies.

Plans for to-morrow are dependent entirely on how the Admiral feels when he arises and it is considered not at all impossible that he will limit his activities to an auto tour of the city, leaving for Niagara Falls in the afternoon according to schedule.

Though the Japanese naval hero minimised the seriousness of his attack, Capt. Templin M. Potts and Chandler Hale, special representatives of the Navy and State Departments respectively, who are escorting the distinguished guest of the nation, thought it best not to risk the trip over the waves on a torpedo boat destroyer to the fleet off Provincetown, for while the Admiral has been hardened to a vigorous life on the sea, his advanced age, 64 years, and the strenuous itinerary behind him, made it advisable to abandon entirely the visit to the fleet.

It was a great disappointment not only to the American officers, who had looked forward to showing the distinguished Japanese a brilliant array of Uncle Sam's greyhounds, but to the Admiral himself, who sent messages of regret to Acting Secretary of the Navy Beekman Winthrop, and Rear Admiral Osterhaus, in command of the North Atlantic fleet. Special preparations had been made for the event and it was to have been one of the most gorgeous naval demonstrations ever given a foreign visitor.

In reply to the message of regret from Admiral Togo, Rear Admiral Osterhaus sent the following by wireless to Capt. Coffman, commandant at the Charlestown Navy Yard late to-day:

Please convey to Admiral Togo my regrets, in which the whole fleet join, that he is prevented by illness from honoring us with a visit to-day. We all hope for his speedy recovery, and that his stay in this country may be pleasant.

When the Admiral was overcome by illness to-day, four other members of his party confessed that within the last ten days of traveling, they also have been affected by the sumptuousness of the fare at the banquet board. Capt. Potts, Lieut. A. B. Cook, Consul-General Midsuni, and S. Takagi, Private Secretary to the Admiral, have successively suffered from indigestion. The Admiral was the last to be stricken.

Commander Taniguchi and Consul General Midsuno were with the Admiral for an hour just before he went to bed to-night, and after coming from the Admiral's room, Commander Taniguchi said:

"The Admiral is feeling much better, but is very much depressed that he has not been able to carry out the programme prepared for him. He wishes to see something of Boston and it may be that we shall stay here another day in order to make a tour of the city and navy yard. The Admiral's appetite is getting better and we expect him to be as well as ever in the morning. It may be better for him, however, if we wait a day before continuing on our journey."

ALIENISTS TO VIEW BEATTIE.

State Summons Experts to Guard Against Insanity Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 17.—Several of the best-known alienists in Virginia will be in attendance at the trial of Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., at Chesterfield Court House, in behalf of the State. Arrangements to this end were completed to-day, and it is expected that Dr. W. F. Drewry, Superintendent of the Central State Hospital for the Insane, Petersburg; Dr. J. S. Dejarnette of Staunton, Superintendent of the Western State Hospital, and Dr. C. C. Bunk, formerly of the Eastern State Hospital, will be present.

These precautions were taken as indicative that the State is arming itself against the possible introduction by the defense of testimony to prove Henry Beattie mentally unsound.

The condition of W. T. Tinsley, father-in-law of Judge Watson, was unchanged to-day, and his illness may cause a brief postponement of the trial. Subpoenas for fifty witnesses, however, were given to Deputy Sheriffs to-day, and will be served to-morrow, from which it is gathered that the State anticipates going on with the hearing on Monday.

WALKING TO GEORGIA.

Ernest Spencer and His Family to Live in the Open.

There arrived in Battery Park yesterday a toy wagon with a superstructure built up of packing boxes. It was propelled by Ernest Spencer, a decorator, of Portchester, N. Y., who is accompanied by his wife and two small children. Spencer intends to push the wagon, which contains household effects, all the way to Waycross Junction, Ga., where he has a ten-acre farm. His family will accompany him.

Mrs. Spencer's health is bad, and a physician recently prescribed life in the open air for her. Spencer sold most of his effects, and then, with only the necessities for the trip, started two days ago for Georgia with the family. It is Spencer's intention to seek accommodations at night at farm houses along the way. Failing, the family will camp in the open.

Asked how long he would be making the trip Spencer said he had more time than anything else, and was not hurrying.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
1:25	434 Brook Av.; Morris Plaimlore	$300
2:45	Broadway and 253d St.; C. Morais	$1,000
3:00	180th St. and 3d Av.; Interborough R. R.	None
3:10	1,542 Broadway; J. Regan and others	$11,000
3:20	139 Christie St.; Jacob Carruby	$25
4:10	3d Av. and 33th St.; Interborough R.R.	$10
6:20	143 West St.; unknown	None
7:18	1,418 Brook Av.; Samuel Harris	Slight
8:30	2[illegible] Av.; Matthew Mandile	$10
10:00	1,378 Washington Av.; M. Michaelsen	None
11:00	26 East 30th St.; Louis Grosler	Trifling
1:15	39 Columbia St.; S. Morowitz	Trifling
2:38	126 Ridge St.; Sadie Fleishman	$300
3:20	1[illegible] Chrystie St.; Meinsows	Trifling
5:45	139 E. 14th St.; Bristol Restaurant Co.	None
6:51	220 9th Av.; John Glinke	Trifling
7:00	146 Broadway; unknown	$10

BUSINESS INSURANCE.

Large Policies Taken Out by Business Concerns on Lives of Their Valuable Employees.

Boston.—An important development of the past few years in the insurance field has been the increasing popularity of so-called business insurance. Many business enterprises owe their existence or success to one man, whose experience, technical knowledge, selling ability, or capital make him an essential asset of the organization. The death of such a man might well prove to be a irreparable loss and it is to offset this contingency that corporations are taking out increasing policies on the lives of their valuable men.—Boston News Bureau.

[illegible] Insurance—Policy $100,000.

May case 1911 on policies issued 1910:

Age				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] on policies issued 1910:

Age				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Insurance Assumed Per Policy [illegible]

[illegible] Insurance Assumed Per Policy [illegible]

[illegible] over five years of existing age [illegible] Brooklyn [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Office Furniture

Obtained Here Is Always Bought at a Large Saving Over Prices Elsewhere.

O'Neill Manufacturing Store—First Floor.

We are in a position to thoroughly equip any office necessary in any line of business. Our stocks are much larger, our assortment greater and more diversified than can probably be found in any other place. Every style of roll and flat-top desk, office or directors' tables, typewriters' desks, stools, telephone tables, as well as the most up-to-date filing device systems are here for your inspection in all the highest grades of standard makes.

Each and every article fully guaranteed to stand the wear and tear of the average business house.

Bookkeepers' Desk

(Just like illustration.)

Made of solid quartered oak and thoroughly finished, the frame is put together with heavy bolts, assuring strength and a long wear; each drawer is fitted with a lock and key; it has a top rack, which is convenient for books, ledgers, etc.

5-foot size..... $16.00
6-foot size..... 17.50
8-foot size..... 23.00

WE GIVE SURETY STAMPS.

O'NEILL-ADAMS Co
Sixth Ave., 20th to 22nd St., N. Y.

Daniell's.

Midsummer Sale of
RIBBONS

Many thousand yards of our well known "Daniell Hair bow special" Taffeta Ribbon, in a complete range of colors, including white and black; a rich, heavy, lustrous quality usually considered good value at 22c yard, price for this sale, Friday and Saturday to 1 P. M.,

16c yard.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

Refrigerators

Perfect in Cleanliness, Efficiency and Economy:

The "Eddy"—Metal lined
The "Premier"—Glass lined
"Vitrified Steel" lined

LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d St.

An eating chocolate of rare delicacy, always the choice of those who insist on the best.

New Jersey Central

POPULAR ONE-DAY OUTINGS

Lake Hopatcong
$1 EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY
Leave W. 23rd St. 8.30 a.m.
Leave Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.

Atlantic City
NEXT SUNDAY $2.50
Leave W. 23rd Street 7.30 a.m.
Leave Liberty Street 8.00 a.m.

GOV. TENER INSISTS ON PUNISHING MOB

Calls Dist. Atty. Gawthrop in Conference and Will Back Him in Coatesville Lynching Case.

TO JAIL LEADING CITIZENS

First They Will Have Chance to Tell Who Were in Coatesville Mob.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 17.—The State of Pennsylvania will back up Chester County in its efforts to bring the men to justice who burned Zach Walker, and if the county authorities are unable to do so, Gov. Tener will step in with the whole force of the State Government machinery behind him. The Governor does not think such extreme measures will be necessary, but he declared to-night he was ready.

When District Attorney Robert S. Gawthrop of Chester County came here to-day at the request of the Governor to talk over the situation the Governor commended what Gawthrop had done, but said he understood the limitations and urged him to make use of the counsel of the Attorney General's department and the aid of the State police.

After it had been pointed out to Mr. Gawthrop that nothing short of arrest of the culpable people, whether of high or low station, would meet the requirements of public order, the District Attorney accepted the situation and went back to his county to-night fortified with a plan of campaign arranged with the Governor, Superintendent of State Police John C. Groome, and Messrs. J. E. Cunningham and W. M. Trinkle of the Attorney General's Department.

All participants in the conferences held here to-day refused to reveal the plans, but it is known that some men in high positions in the community will be given the chance to tell who was in the mob and who hatched the plot or be jailed as accessories. The Governor, who had before him the report of Major Groome, said he saw no reason for any longer delay and that Gawthrop should proceed and call for help if he was in danger. Mr. Cunningham, who is an old hand in such cases, will take an active part in the campaign against the lynchers, and it is significant that he will stay here the rest of the week.

Mr. Gawthrop was accompanied to the station by Major Groome, who also left to-night for the East. Both refused to say where they were going, but Capitol Hill expects something to happen in the next twenty-four hours.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—There will be no arrests to-night at Coatesville, nor will there be any to-morrow until late in the afternoon, when it is said that a prominent man of the town, identified in the insurance business will be taken into custody and charged with being affiliated with the crime of last Sunday night.

District Attorney Gawthrop, who had a meeting with Gov. Tener in Harrisburg to-day, did not return to Coatesville to-night. He got off an evening train at Paoli, where he was met by an automobile and taken to Westchester.

Policeman Stanley Howe, who was on guard in the hospital when Walker was taken to that institution Sunday afternoon, said this afternoon that he was ordered by Chief of Police Umsted to take off his uniform until further notice, but he appeared in the main street in full uniform to-night.

Prominent officers of the Brandywine Fire Company appeared before the Sheriff and Assistant Attorney Sproat this afternoon. Councilman R. D. Gibney, a member of the Volunteers Organization, and Chairman of the Police Company of Council, made a stirring speech before the officials, in which he stated that it was an outrage the way the press had attempted to blame the crime on the organization, and that the company was not responsible for the action of one or of a few men.

It is understood that a number of State detectives will arrive at Coatesville tomorrow morning.

The negroes of the town adopted resolutions to-night condemning the murder of Special Officer Rice and denouncing as brutal the burning of Zacharias Walker.

FRENCH VICTORY IN AFRICA.

Defeat Sultan Doudmourah, Killing 280 of His Tribe.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Advices received from Oudja, French West Africa, say that the French forces early in July attacked and routed the tribe of the hostile Sultan Doudmourah.

The Sultan's loss was 280 men killed. Two of the French soldiers were wounded.

ROSTAND OUT OF DANGER.

Injuries Received When Auto Upset Not as Serious as Reported.

BIARRITZ, France, Aug. 17.—Edmond Rostand, the poet and dramatist, who was injured in an automobile accident yesterday, was reported to-night by his physicians as being out of danger.

CZAR RECEIVES GUILD.

New Ambassador Presents Credential in Audience at Peterhof.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—Curtis Guild, Jr., the newly appointed Ambassador from the United States to Russia in succession to William W. Rockhill, was received in audience by the Czar at the palace at Peterhof to-day. Mr. Guild was accompanied by all the members of the staff of the American Embassy, who were also received by the Emperor.

The embassy party went to Peterhof in a special car attached to the imperial train. At the station they were met by the imperial carriages, in which they were driven to the palace. The carriages were drawn by six, four, and two horses, according to the rank of the occupants.

George Post Wheeler, Secretary of the American Embassy, as Charge d'Affaires, presented Mr. Guild to the master of ceremonies, who introduced the Ambassador to the Emperor. Mr. Guild presented his credentials, after which he was engaged in conversation by the Emperor, who, in the course of their talk, again expressed the pleasure which the visit of the American squadron at Kronstadt had afforded him. The Emperor then chatted with each member of the embassy staff, after which all were his guests at luncheon. The reception and luncheon occupied two and one-half hours. The Americans returned to St. Petersburg with the same ceremonial that attended the trip to Peterhof.

SAYS CAMORRIST CONFESSED

De Angelis Admitted Share in Cuocolo Murder, Declares a Witness.

VITERBO, Italy, Aug. 17.—Among the witnesses in the Camorrists trial to-day was one Dedivo of Naples, who swore that De Angelis when he was about to be arrested confessed to him that he had shared in the murders of Gennaro Cuocolo and his wife. When he asked De Angelis why he had not left the country, the other replied that he had no money, as Cuocolo appropriated all the booty from the crimes in which the two had been associated.

It is charged by the prosecution that the accused Camorrists obtained false testimony in order to convict De Angelis and Amedeo of the assassinations and so save themselves. To-day De Angelis denied the testimony of the witness, declaring that he had never made such foolish confidences as described, while his lawyer pointed out that Dedivo was a notorious Cammorrist, who has been condemned several times for burglary and corruption. The lawyer asked that the witness be prosecuted for perjury.

CHOLERA IN FRENCH ARMY?

Story of Sixty of Garrison of Marseilles in Hospital as Suspects.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The Paris Midi is authority for the report that sixty soldiers at the Marseilles garrison have been placed in the hospital as suspected cholera patients.

CHIASSO, Switzerland, Aug. 17.—The Italian Government's official statement shows that from Aug. 8 to Aug. 12, inclusive, there were totals of 1,730 cases and 632 deaths from cholera in Italy. These were chiefly in the Provinces of Naples and Palermo though there were 40 cases with 30 deaths in Rome, 11 cases and 4 deaths in the Province of Rome, and 15 cases and 2 deaths in the Province of Venice.

SEES UNION IN RECIPROCITY.

Premier McBride Declares Canada Does Not Need United States.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 17.—At a Liberal nomination convention last night William Templeton, Minister of Internal Revenue in the Laurier Cabinet, was selected as the candidate for Victoria in the coming Dominion election.

H. Clements, ex-member of parliament for West Kent, Ont., and now a resident of Prince Rupert, was nominated at Nanaimo by the Conservatives to contest Coma-Atlin for the coming election.

Premier McBride of British Columbia got a warm reception when he delivered a speech against the proposed reciprocity plan. He asserted that the agreement, if enacted, would mean political union between Canada and the United States. He declared that up to the present time Canada had got along very well without the United States. The country was never in a more prosperous condition, he said, and now Canada had grown to lusty nationhood, she had nothing to ask from and nothing to give the United States.

OTTAWA, Aug. 17.—The Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, who is in charge of the Government campaign in Ontario, came to Ottawa to-day and was very optimistic regarding the chances of the Liberals.

"I have never seen prospects so good for a Liberal victory," he said. "This is the busy season with the farmers, and they must find it inconvenient to attend party conventions, but I believe the attendance was never so good before.

"The manufacturers, who supported Laurier at the last election, will support him this time, and the Government stands to gain heavily among the farmers, workmen, and artisans."

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 17.—The Hon. George E. Foster, the financial critic of the Opposition, was renominated for Parliament by the Conservatives of North Toronto to-night. He is one of the foremost speakers in Canada, and has been one of the most bitter in opposing reciprocity with the cry of annexation.

In accepting the nomination for Centre Toronto to-day, Edmund Bristol, a prominent lawyer, declared that the leading newspapers and statesmen of the United States were unanimous in the declaration that they will regard the acceptance of reciprocity by Canada as the opening wedge of annexation.

GUELPH, Ontario, Aug. 17.—Hugh Guthrie, M. P., who is slated for Laurier's Cabinet, should he be re-elected, declared in his nomination speech to-day that reciprocity would directly benefit 90 per cent. of the Canadian people, and the increased farm revenues would average $200 per farm.

HIDES IN WARDROBE TO TAKE HIS LIFE

Arkansas Merchant, Long Ill, Had Been Taking Christian Science Treatment.

WAS UNDER DOCTOR'S CARE

Charles Nathan of Ft. Smith Found in a Closet with a Pistol by His Side in Hotel Cumberland.

Charles Nathan of Fort Smith, Ark., one of three brothers who own a chain of dry goods stores in Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head early yesterday morning. Mr. Nathan was living in the Hotel Cumberland, Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, and had long been ill of a nervous trouble. He came to this city under the medical care of Dr. Nettie Klein of the Cotton Belt Hospital, of Texarkana, Texas. During the last two days it was said Mr. Nathan had been taking the Christian Science treatment, and Dr. Klein said he remarked Wednesday night that he believed it was doing him much good.

Mr. Nathan, who was 36 years old, came here from Mount Clemens, Mich., where he had been in search of health. He had been under the care of Dr. Klein for about a month. She told the police she had every reason to think her patient was on the road to recovery and added that he seemed in an unusually happy frame of mind on Wednesday night. Dr. Klein said he seemed to be in complete control of all his faculties.

It was after 11 o'clock when Mr. Nathan retired. That he had made up his mind to kill himself, probably hours before he went to bed, was indicated by the careful way he prepared for his death. He had a room near that of Dr. Klein. Not to wake her when he fired the shot, he squeezed himself into a wardrobe, made a pillow of his coat, placed the muzzle of the pistol close to his left temple, and fired.

Mr. Nathan was not an early riser and the fact that he did not show up in the office of the Cumberland nor have any meals sent to his room during the morning did not occasion any suspicion at the hotel. However, when he had failed to appear in the afternoon a maid went to the room. She got no answers to repeated knockings at the door and becoming alarmed telephoned to the hotel clerk, who sent the engineer of the hotel upstairs. The engineer smashed in the door. In the wardrobe he found the body of Mr. Nathan. The man had apparently been dead many hours. Close by the body was a pistol from which one bullet had been fired. On a table was a note addressed to his brother care of the Nathan Company, Springfield, Mo. The note was only one line and requested the finder to notify his brother. There was not a word in it to indicate moroseness or mental depression of any sort.

The hotel physician was called in and he notified the Coroner, but not the police, the police having no information about the suicide until over an hour after Mr. Nathan's body was discovered. The case was plainly one of suicide. The body was removed to the Morgue and relatives of the dead man in the West were notified. A brother is now on the way here to arrange for the removal of the body to Fort Smith.

POPE'S APPETITE BETTER.

Allowed to Eat Rice in Chicken Broth and Stewed Fruits.

ROME, Aug. 17.—The physicians found the Pope with a normal temperature and otherwise improved to-day, and, accordingly, for the first time since his illness became serious, they permitted a departure from a liquid diet.

They ordered a little rice well cooked in chicken broth and stewed fruits.

ABSOLVES FRENCH OFFICERS

Not They, but Restaurant Employe Tore Down German Flag.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The French Government has taken cognisance of a widely reported story that two French officers tore down a German flag at Aix-les-Bains.

In a note issued by the Ministry of the Interior the circumstance is explained as follows: A manufacturer of Nancy having observed a German flag among others forming the decorations in a restaurant at Aix-les-Bains, asked an employe of the place to remove the emblem from the walls. This the employe did, and no trouble was caused by the French officers.

ROOSEVELT A GRANDFATHER.

Daughter Is Born to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., at 2:30 o'clock this morning. Both mother and child are reported in satisfactory health.

Since their marriage the Roosevelts have made their home in this city, where Mr. Roosevelt is engaged in business.

Col. Roosevelt received the news of the birth of his first grandchild at his home in Oyster Bay. He celebrated the event by suspending his editorial work and taking a holiday.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Miss Eleanor Butler Alexander, daughter of Mrs. Henry Addison Alexander, were married in this city June 20, last year. After their honeymoon they went to San Francisco, where Mr. Roosevelt is connected with the Pacific Coast branch of the Thompsonville, Conn., carpet manufacturing concern for which he went to work as soon as he left Harvard.

OROZCO RAIDS GAMBLERS.

Ex-Insurrecto Chieftain Closes Their Houses at Juarez.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Aug. 17.—With 200 men Gen. Pascual Orozco arrived in the city last night from Chihuahua and raided the gambling houses, closing all of them.

Orozco has declared the city under martial law. Mayor Medina, who was a Lieutenant Colonel in the insurrecto army, was arrested on the charge of failure to close gambling houses when ordered to do so by the Governor of Chihuahua.

FIFESHIRE'S SAILORS SAFE.

Officers and Six Men Picked Up After Five Days in Open Boat.

ADEN, Arabia, Aug. 17.—The chief officer and six sailors of the British steamer Fifeshire, which was wrecked twenty miles south of Cape Guardafui, arrived here to-day on the British steamer Ardandearg.

The Ardandearg picked up the men after they had drifted for five days in an open boat.

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Mr. President:—Keep Dr. Wiley, we need him. We need many more like him for the protection of the health and strength of our great American nation.

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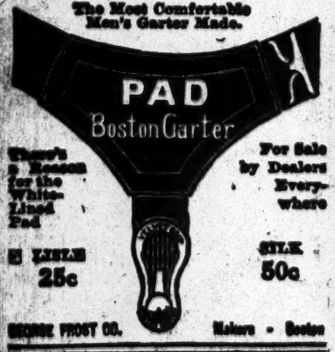

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PHYSICIANS RALLY TO DOTY'S DEFENSE

Venerable Dr. Jacobi and Others Defend His Methods at Quarantine.

PROMISE MADE BY BULGER

To Eliminate Hearsay Evidence Before He Makes His Report to the Governor.

Dr. Simon Flexner, head of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Dr. William P. Northrup, head of the New York Children's Hospital, Dr. J. W. Brannan, President of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, the venerable Dr. Abraham Jacobi, and Dr. Joseph F. Bryant, President of the American Medical Association, were the witnesses before the Quarantine Investigating Commission yesterday. All five testified emphatically to their belief in Dr. Doty's competence as a Quarantine officer, and to the excellence of his administration so far as they had been able to observe these conditions during their occasional visits to Quarantine.

Dr. Flexner began by testifying that Dr. Doty was quite right, according to modern medical theories, in making the detained immigrants on Hoffman Island sleep on woven wire meshes, covered with blankets instead of on mattresses, which are liable to accumulate vermin and spread infection. Dr. Jacobi testified that the practice of putting patients with several kinds of contagious diseases in the same big ward so as to secure better ventilation was according to the latest medical practice. Dr. Jacobi also testified that Dr. Doty's Hoffman Island rule of allowing healthy immigrant mothers to work in the children's contagious disease hospital during the day, and to go back and sleep with the other healthy mothers and children in another part of the island every night, was, in view of the fact that no disease had ever been spread through this, perfectly safe.

"If we can prove that disease did spread through this practice and that well people among the detained immigrants took sick and died, wouldn't you say that Dr. Doty was guilty of malpractice and manslaughter?" demanded Charles Dushkind, attorney for the complainants.

"I don't know the facts," protested Dr. Jacobi.

"None of us knew the facts," remarked Commissioner Bulger somewhat wearily.

Dr. Northrup, who came from his Summer home in Ellenville to testify for Dr. Doty, said, in describing his own qualifications to testify on medical subjects, that he had "lived in New York's infectious disease hospitals for twenty years."

"It was testified on the first day of this investigation by an immigrant woman, named Alexandrowski that, while she was detained on Hoffman Island a year ago, the nurses had made her carry sick children out of the Hoffman Island Hospital and expose them to the Winter air in order to kill them more quickly," Mr. Battle began at one point while examining Dr. Northrup.

Although Commissioner Bulger accepted a lot of testimony along the line at the outset of the investigation he professed to be greatly surprised at it yesterday.

"Oh, come, Mr. Battle, no one ever made such a charge here and no intelligent person ever would believe it," he exclaimed.

Mr. Battle then read Mrs. Alexandrowski's testimony and Mr. Dushkind's sensational charges regarding Hoffman Island baby killing from the records of the first day of the investigation, and asked Dr. Northrup what he knew about the basis of the charges.

"Nurses did carry children out of the hospital into the Wintry air, but not to kill them," said Dr. Northrup, smiling. "The practice was the result of a suggestion which I made to Dr. Doty myself. When babies have a bad case of pneumonia or of fever from some contagious disease, the modern medical practice is to carry them out into the wind near a snowbank to stimulate their heart action, respiration, and blood centres."

"When you had pneumonia, did you take this open-air treatment?" demanded Mr. Dushkind.

"My wife wouldn't let me," Dr. Northrup said.

Assistant Commissioner Cohen noticed a typewritten paper in Dr. Northrup's hands while he was being examined, and wanted to know what it was. It turned out to be a list of thirty-eight hypothetical questions, which Mr. Battle is putting to each in turn of the prominent physicians he has called to testify for Dr. Doty. The physicians seemed yesterday to have taken Mr. Battle's questions with different degrees of seriousness. Some of them testified that they had read them all, while others admitted that, although they had no doubt Mr. Battle's questions evinced much medical wisdom, they had not had time to read them before coming to court.

Dr. Northrup's testimony regarding Dr. Doty's practice of not dividing the detained immigrants on Hoffman Island into small groups, as a means of keeping cholera from spreading among them, was rather vague. Mr. Dushkind finally made him admit that Dr. Doty had facilities to divide the detained immigrants into four of these segregated groups, and that it might have been better to have done this.

Dr. J. W. Brannan testified to the alterations in the buildings and the improvements in equipment which Dr. Doty, after consultation with his advisory board, has made since he assumed entire charge of Quarantine two years ago. Regarding the complaint of Mrs. Alexandrowski that she had been made to scrub floors on Hoffman Island just before her child was born, Dr. Brannan testified that mothers were made to scrub floors in the New York Lying In, the Sloane Maternity, and other public hospitals up to the very day on which their children are born.

"It keeps their minds busy, and gives them healthy physical exercise to which they are used," said Dr. Brannan. "We think it makes wealthy women sick because wealthy women aren't used to it."

A hush fell on the courtroom when the venerable Dr. Abraham Jacobi, now in his eighty-first year, climbed over the fencing of the jury box, and seated himself in the witness chair. He gave his testimony in a rather low voice, and soon every one in the court had left their seats and crowded around the white-haired physician. Commissioner Bulger and the various lawyers tried to see which one could say the nicest things to him.

"Dr. Jacobi, tell us all the different medical institutions with which you are connected, so that we can get it on the record for the Governor," said Mr. Battle.

"It's not necessary for Dr. Jacobi to state his qualifications as a medical expert," said Mr. Dushkind. "Every one knows who he is."

"I've never actually seen Dr. Doty perform his various duties," the venerable physician whispered once when his voice failed temporarily. "But I know that everything that he has done is excellent."

"I'd do most anything in the world for you," protested Commissioner Bulger, smiling. "But I'm afraid if I'm going to keep my record right I can't allow you to say that."

"Well, I'm glad I said it anyhow," Dr. Jacobi answered slowly and thoughtfully. "He's the best man for the place."

"That can't go down on the record," objected the Commissioner, still smiling.

"I hope I did no harm in saying it," Dr. Jacobi said quickly.

"Oh, no; we're all trying in a half good-natured way to exchange ideas on this matter," said the Commissioner with a sigh, as though he regretted the day's acrimonies.

Dr. Bryant followed Dr. Jacobi on the stand. He began telling about a conversation which he had had with a detained immigrant on Hoffman Island during one of the visits which Dr. Doty's Advisory Board paid to Quarantine. Commissioner Bulger objected to the testimony because it was hearsay.

"But lots of hearsay evidence has been accepted here at previous hearings," Mr. Battle protested.

"Dr. Doty's counsel should have objected to it then," the Commissioner retorted.

"He didn't have any counsel at that time. He understood that you had said that it would not be necessary," Mr. Battle replied.

"It doesn't make any difference whether Dr. Doty was represented here at first or not," Commissioner Bulger finally said. "When I come to make up my report from the stenographic record, I will remember what is hearsay and what is not. I'll hear a motion, before the close of this case, to strike out all hearsay evidence. I'd sooner resign than have anything unfair about this hearing. Dr. Doty will be given ample opportunity to reopen the hearing if it is found that any injustice has been done him in any way."

The hearing will be continued to-day.

300 DANGEROUS FACTORIES.

Committee of Safety Will Aid Inquiry Prompted by Asch Building Fire.

The commission appointed by Gov. Dix to investigate the conditions under which manufacturing is carried on in cities of the first and second class met yesterday for the first time. Senator Robert F. Wagner, majority leader in the Senate, was chosen Chairman; Frank A. Tierney, an Albany newspaper correspondent, Secretary, and Abram I. Elkus, a lawyer of this city, Counsel. The next meeting will be in the Aldermanic Chambers on Sept. 25.

About six weeks will be devoted to a study of factory conditions in New York. The investigations will include both the fire danger and the danger to the health of workers through unsanitary conditions.

The Committee of Safety, organized directly after the Asch Building fire in March, has compiled statistics which will be used by the commission. Dr. Charles H. Keyes, Chairman of that Committee, said yesterday before the meeting that out of 450 factory buildings inspected by the Committee of Safety in Manhattan and the Bronx, 300 were found to contain elements of danger to the lives of employes. It was said yesterday that the Committee of Safety had $15,000 to spend in aiding the legislators. An appropriation of $10,000 was made by the Legislature for the commission. With their recommendations, it is hoped that a comprehensive law can be passed, making impossible a recurrence of a disaster like the Asch Building fire.

OPENS HUGE BEER HOUSE.

Col. Ruppert's Guests See the Biggest Thing of Its Kind in the World.

Col. Jacob Ruppert opened yesterday his new stock house, which has a capacity of 6,230,000 gallons of beer, with a reception to about 5,000 persons, including about 4,000 wine and liquor dealers. The new stock house is in Third Avenue at Ninety-second Street, and is the largest building of the kind in the world. The floor space is 160,000 square feet, equal to about four acres of land. The new building gives the brewery facilities for handling 10,000,000 gallons of beer at once.

If put into a single tank the storage capacity would make a tunnel seven feet in diameter and six and one-half miles long. More than 20,000,000 beer bottles are used by the brewery, and these, if stretched end to end, would reach from New York to the Pacific Coast, while the beer cases that contain them, if placed end to end, would extend for more than eighty miles. The average daily output of the brewery is 336,000 bottles.

Each guest received yesterday a fountain pen, and there was beer on tap for everybody who wanted it.

NEITHER GOT THE CHILD.

As Between Parents Justice Delaney Leaves Little One with Boarding-House Keeper.

Supreme Court Justice Delany declared recently that a Justice in the Supreme Court had to have the wisdom of Solomon to decide disputes between husband and wife over a child and he had occasion to put such wisdom into effect yesterday when he decided that Israel, the child of Mrs. Mary O'Brien, who is suing her husband, Jacob, for divorce, should be left in the custody of the woman with whom the child is boarding.

As soon as the O'Brien's decided to separate they put Israel in the care of a nurse. Mrs. O'Brien declared that despite the fact that she worked every day in the week she could look after Israel while Jacob declared that the child would be much better off in the care of his present housekeeper.

SOUTHWORTH TELLS OF BANK FRAUDS

Indicted Cashier of the Old Mechanics and Traders' Says He Was the Tool of Sullivan.

OUT ON $2,000 BAIL

Then Goes to District Attorney and Makes Full Confession—Sullivan Gets Bail After Two Nights in Jail.

Kenneth A. Southworth, cashier of the old Mechanics and Traders' Bank of Brooklyn, who was indicted jointly with David A. Sullivan, President of the bank, for forgery in the third degree, broke down yesterday and confessed to District Attorney Clarke all he knew of the financial methods which wrecked the institution during the panic of 1907, and again after it was reorganized under the name of the Union Bank.

Southworth appeared in District Attorney Clarke's office yesterday, and then, accompanied by the District Attorney, went before Judge Dike in the County Court and pleaded not guilty to the indictment against him. His bail was placed at the nominal sum of $2,000, and a bond furnished by the Illinois Surety Company was promptly approved by the court. Southworth was not represented by a lawyer. He said his counsel was out of town. Following his release from custody on bail he returned to the District Attorney's office.

Assemblyman Louis Goldstein, whose efforts were chiefly responsible for the probing of the bank and the recent disclosures, and Edward L. Dodge, before whom the investigation is now going on, were in court when Southworth was arraigned. They accompanied him to Mr. Clarke's office. For several hours he was questioned there by Mr. Clarke, and his story of how the bank's accounts were juggled was taken down by a stenographer.

Just what was the bad loan account in the bank, which temporarily received the benefit of the transfer of $100,000 from the account of Mrs. Elisabeth Cheseborough, is still a matter of conjecture. Records of such accounts, which were kept on loose leafs in ledgers, were missing when Assemblyman Goldstein wanted to get the information they contained. Southworth long ago, it was said, when he appeared as a witness before the first Grand Jury which investigated the bank, told the then Superintendent of Banks, Cheney, about interesting bookkeeping methods in the bank by which illegal loans were covered up. Both he and Mr. Cheney about this time appeared before that jury, and as a result of their testimony that body was about to get at the important details of the work when the jury was summarily dismissed.

Southworth declared that he took his instructions from Mr. Sullivan, that he was the "tool" of the former bank President. The testimony at the Union Bank hearings brought out the fact that he was one of the midnight party that visited the Atlantic branch of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, when some of the transactions of the bank were under investigation by the Grand Jury in August, 1908.

Mr. Sullivan, after passing two nights in jail, succeeded in getting bail late yesterday afternoon. The Massachusetts Bond and Insurance Company furnished the required $10,000 bond for Sullivan's release, but before doing so the company seized and received cash collateral for it. Most of this money was raised on a number of life insurance policies which were pledged by Mrs. Sullivan. Sullivan left the jail about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

According to District Attorney Clarke, the indictments against Sullivan and Southworth will practically conclude the work of the August Grand Jury. There will be no more indictments by that body in connection with the bank, he says. This work will be left for the next Grand Jury, which will be sworn in on Sept. 6.

"I had a talk with Mr. Goldstein and Mr. Crepsey," said Mr. Clarke, "and find that they are anxious to proceed with the public hearings. There is a lot of material that they have, and I wish to have the benefit of this material before proceeding any further with the Grand Jury."

SMASH DOORS IN BROOKLYN.

Steel Splinter Endangers Dougherty's Sight in Gambling Raid.

Deputy Police Commissioner William Dougherty had a narrow escape from losing the sight of one of his eyes yesterday afternoon in a gambling raid at 47 Rockwell Place, Brooklyn. With seven of his men in an automobile he drove into the garage under the gambling establishment, which was on the third floor. Hurrying up the stairs, they attacked the steel doors with axes. A splinter of steel struck the Deputy Commissioner within half an inch of his right eye, leaving a deep gash.

The blood flowing from his wound did not stop Dougherty from his work, and he entered the poolroom with his men when the door had finally been demolished. More than 100 men were in the rooms, but only seven arrests were made, all of them upon seven warrents.

The police found in the room complete klondike outfits, roulette wheels, and dice. The apparatus and the prisoners were taken to the Classon Avenue Police Station. The 100 men who were found in the place were questioned as to their names and addresses.

The gambling house was just on the outskirts of the shopping district of Brooklyn. Hundreds of women, attracted by the noise and sight of the police with their axes, crowded the block.

Prisoner to Visit Sick Daughter.

Charles Werner, one of the thirteen members of the New York Live Poultry Commission Merchant's Protective Association, who were convicted before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions of conspiring to obtain a monopoly of the live poultry market in this city was subsequently sentenced to three months in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $500, will leave the Tombs to-day to visit his sick daughter. Judge Rosalsky and Acting District Attorney Nott decided that Werner should be allowed to make the visit in the custody of a Deputy Sheriff for a few hours. The convicted man will be taken to Blackwell's Island on Monday.

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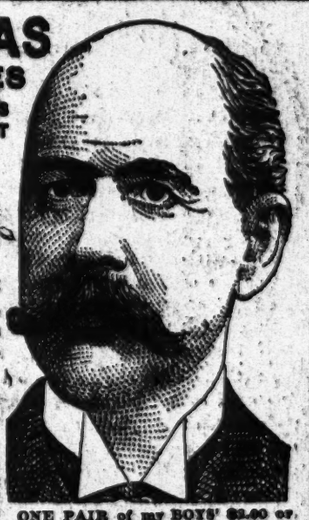

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THE POULTRY TRUST.

It is difficult to catalogue all the causes for gratification in the conviction and sentence of the conspirators in restraint of the poultry trade, but some of the leading ones are not those which are most obvious. Not all will grasp at once the reason for the fact that the State of New York is able to send such conspirators to prison so easily, while the United States thus far has failed, despite much greater efforts. The reason lies in the difference in the laws. So long as the Federal anti-trust law was administered unreasonably by the courts the juries put the reason into it by refusing to convict individuals, even in the same cases where the same proof was found sufficient for the conviction of corporations. Mr. ROOSEVELT, as President, admitted this defect of the Federal law, due to its excessive ferocity in penalising the ninety and nine good men in order to punish the one bad man. The Oil and Tobacco Trusts are not under sentence of capital punishment because of facts found by a jury, but because in the opinion of the court the acts alleged constituted an offense within the law.

It is different with the New York law, and its application to the Poultry Trust. The New York statute applies only to acts "injurious to trade or commerce." It was necessary to prove such acts, and the finding of the jury makes it impossible to question the proof, or to find fault with the action of the court on the proof. No one has ever publicly defended the bad acts of trusts, or could expect a hearing if he had such a disposition. These defendants are proved guilty of acts obnoxious to the sentiment of the community, and the custom of good merchants. This is the offense which the New York statute forbids, and of which the defendants are proved guilty. No man not guilty of such acts is in danger from the application of the statute under which these men must suffer with public approval. They are guilty not in law but in fact; on the verdict of a jury, not on the opinion of a Judge. They are guilty of promoting their trade in an "unlawful" manner, to quote the word used in another cognate New York statute. The statute does not define what such unlawful acts are, but the omission is supplied by reference to the customary law, the common law which merchants make for themselves in the course of their trade. No capitalist of any degree of guilt or wealth would dare object to such a law, or to any reasonable sentence under such a law.

It follows that legitimate trade will take no alarm from such a law or such a sentence. On the contrary, the enforcement of such a law is reassuring to good men of business and their customers. But it is equally clear that such a law would not lend itself to the uses made of the Federal anti-trust law. The severest assaults under the Federal law have been made against corporations whose guilt has been technical. The Poultry Trust must suffer because its practice was not according to the Golden Rule of trade declared by Mr. GARY. Neither the customers, nor the competitors, nor the employés of the Steel Trust are complaining of its prices or its practices. The complaint against the Poultry Trust was based on the wrongs suffered by individuals. The complaint against the good big trusts is matter of politics. It is not to be doubted that many of the prosecutions have been upon facts which a Grand Jury could not or would not have formulated into an indictment. The big trusts have been prosecuted on the same legal processes as monarchs use against those who have offended them, an information, an act of Government, not a complaint of aggrieved private citizens. These acts have been thought popular, and certainly have been contentious. There will be no such differences of opinion in cases of proved guilt as in cases of doubtful policy. The bad trusts will have cause for fear if the States prove that their laws are more efficient than the Federal law, and yet the good trusts will not be alarmed, since they will have no cause for alarm. Who will arise to complain of the punishment of men proved guilty of injuring trade? What trader will not feel encouraged at the distinction drawn between lawful increase of your own trade and the prevention of trade by others as the result of a conspiracy?

Is there not the germ of a constructive policy toward the trusts in the idea of punishing all bad trusts and leaving other trusts alone? The theory of the earlier administration of the Federal anti-trust law was that a trust committed an offense in being born, or in existing, regardless of its acts. That is not the theory of the New York law, which, nevertheless, proves to have more and sharper teeth than the Federal law.

FITZGERALD ON BEER.

Mayor FITZGERALD, returning blithely from—"abroad," said to a reporter in Boston:

> For a contrast between a beer drinking and a liquor drinking city take Berlin and London. In London we saw more poverty, misery, and suffering in one day than we saw on the whole of the Continent during the remainder of our trip.

Boston's Mayor should remember that one can see more of all varieties of human life and activity in London in a day than anywhere else in the world. That there is little or no drunkenness on the Continent of Europe is an observation frequently made by travelers. But the statistics are to the contrary. There is a great deal of drunkenness, with its attendant miseries, the world over.

Good German beer is, assuredly, as good as beer can be, and large numbers of relatively good Germans consume great quantities of it. That they would enjoy better health without it, and accomplish more in the conflict of life, many well-informed persons do not hesitate to say. But we need not go so far as that. England, by the way, is also, professedly, a beer drinking nation. The glory of its malt liquors is historic. That the British workingman "must have his pot o' beer" is the conviction of the British economist, the contention of statesmen. British beer, however, is much heavier than German beer, and when it is not good it is extremely bad. The British workingman often consumes his daily quart or more of dreadful stuff, bitter, sour, and ill-smelling. Probably it is as bad for his health as gin or whisky.

Mr. FITZGERALD'S new-born idea is that people in America should drink more beer and less whisky. It is not a bad idea, if its two parts are taken together. To drink more beer and just as much whisky, however, would be very bad for the American people. It would be a great deal better for them to give up whisky altogether, and then to reduce gradually their allowance of beer. Mr. FITZGERALD'S own town, we believe, is not especially fond of beer. Boston prefers Medford rum or whisky. But there is plenty of beer drinking all over the country, and it is not to be regarded as a means of enlightenment or influential in the social uplift. Mayor FITZGERALD should urge his fellow-citizens to use all intoxicants sparingly, and to imitate no example of effete Europe.

THE BRITISH STRIKES.

It has been estimated that in the United States the organisations of labor comprise one-tenth of the working class, for all of which the unions assume to speak, although not even the British unions are more ferocious toward unorganised labor than our own. The British railway workers whose threat to strike generally matured yesterday are estimated at under a half million, of whom 100,000 are said to be members of the societies whose executives resolved upon this action. There are said to be 70,000 other railway workers, members of other unions, and the entire funds available to support a strike suffice for eight weeks. There are several cities in the United Kingdom whose food supplies will be exhausted in less than as many days. When France was passing through a similar crisis, which was especially severe in the electrical industry, Yves GUYOT estimated the strikers at 10,600, for whose benefit 564,000 workmen contributed. The disproportion between these two totals is less than the disproportion of the larger to the national population. Yet in one nation as in another these minorities of minorities assume to dictate to larger numbers of their equals, if not betters, in manner everywhere obnoxious to the condamnation of YVES GUYOT in these words:

> The supporters of syndicalism do not recognise any other right than that of strength. They despise the law, and maintain that they stand outside the law. Nevertheless they claim legal limitation of working hours and other legal privileges. These 2 per cent. are above all social organisations, their interests being in antagonism to the common interests, and they declare "Obey us or we will overthrow everything." In truth the only result which the Confédération Générale du Travail can obtain is anarchy. But anarchy can do everything but last. That which is to be feared is not momentary anarchy, but the reaction it provokes and the despotism which it breeds.

It is customary to hold the leaders responsible, and to acquit their well-meaning dupes. Undoubtedly the leaders have the larger responsibility, but the rank and file cannot evade responsibility for their leaders. Neither can wash their hands of the other, as each usually tries to do when the crisis comes. In The London Times of Wednesday there was a declaration that the laborite members of Parliament know nothing of the current excesses, their followers having got out of hand. It is not the leaders alone who are proposing to starve the nation in order to compel the "recognition of the unions," that is to deprive of livelihood all who do not hold a union card. In droughts the savagest of wild beasts do not obstruct the access of each other to watercourses, but there is no such water truce known to the unions. They face troops with bare hands, and even more courageously take food from innocent multitudes in no relation whatever to their grievances, whatever they are. It is time for the world to take notice of this attitude of labor.

This week our own Federation of Labor has asked postal privileges for its own organ as a benevolent publication. It is run as a boycotting sheet, and its head is in contempt of court, so little does he respect the community's organs of justice. It is well for us to keep an eye on the British crisis. It has lessons for ourselves.

THE SUBWAY DECISION.

Justice FORD very properly decides that the manner in which the subway is being constructed is not criminal. "Nothing reflects upon the integrity of any public official." The charge was that the building of this subway in this manner was worse than a crime, being a blunder of incalculable proportions. The opinion of the Justice emphasises the importance of proceeding in a manner to prevent the undertaking breaking down in the middle, which is the only thing capable of worse results than proceeding to the end as planned. This subway is being built to fit a particular operator. To build the subway from city funds, and then to discover that the nature of the operating contract invalidates it, is to invite a catastrophe. The Justice himself does not discredit the idea that the nature of the contract is open to criticism on the ground of violating the constitutional prohibition of lending the city's credit, and that the nature of the public bidding provided for is of doubtful legality through making a contract on which there can be but one bidder. But he says it is premature to raise these questions at this time.

With all deference, this is the very time to raise them, and they ought to be raised by the city in its own interests, and in the interest of the plan itself. It is not opposing the plan to say that its legal form ought to be assured from the very beginning, and that there ought to be no commitments on the scale of a quarter of a billion dollars until the last doubt has been removed. These practical suggestions are all the stronger because the city is proceeding in its customary manner of making mistakes first and then remedying them. If the objection should be delayed until the time the Justice specifies, the city authorities themselves ought to hasten that time and test the point of which he speaks. By avoiding the issue, and by proceeding to commit the city by the expenditure of sums so vast that the city cannot afford to retreat, the authorities betray a consciousness of the weakness of their case.

PROHIBITIVE ROYALTIES.

The report that Mr. ANDREAS DIPPEL, director of the Chicago Opera Company, will drop the popular operas of GIACOMO PUCCINI from his repertory next Winter seems to be well founded. PUCCINI is the world's favorite composer in this hour, but a profitable season of opera can be conducted without any of his works, and the money demanded for their performance can be well used to strengthen performances of other works on which the royalties are not so huge. We have heard it said that PUCCINI'S agents have been raising their prices in America until they have become practically prohibitive, except perhaps for the Metropolitan Opera House, where very large receipts are the rule.

Of course, no such royalties are received, or asked, in Europa. There is no good reason why the royalties for the performances of an opera should be higher here than in the composer's native land. Singers are paid more here, and the increased payment is not unreasonable. They are compelled to cross the stormy ocean, and their surroundings in the United States are believed to be uncongenial, though most of them seem to get along very well. The cost of living, too, is much higher here than foreign operatic artists are used to. Conductors, therefore, and all musicians, vocal and instrumental, expect to be largely rewarded for services performed on this side of the Atlantic. But the fee paid for performing an opera in Milan or Berlin should suffice to pay for a performance in any city in any country. The opera suffers no sea change.

All American royalties, however, have been much higher than those paid in Europe, and although directors of opera here have complained, yet they have, until now, submitted. Mr. DIPPEL has shown great courage, if the report of his intention to "cut out" PUCCINI is true. To be sure, Chicago will miss PUCCINI, but with MASSENET, DEBUSSY, STRAUSS, CHARPENTIER, LEONCAVALLO, MASCAGNI, WOLFF-FERRARI, and the classical composers they will probably be well satisfied before the season is out.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AWAKE.

The Custom House officials have intimated that they know even more about petty smuggling than has been revealed in the published reports of their actions. They have heard of returned travelers who have bragged, after being subjected to the usual examination at the piers, that they have smuggled in goods under the very noses of the Inspectors. It is intimated also that the articles smuggled in these cases were of so little value that prosecution of the self-satisfied smugglers was not thought worth while.

This is very reassuring. The Custom House has already checked smuggling to a great extent. It is scarcely believable that any returning passenger on a European steamer this Fall will attempt to elude the duties when the eyes of the Inspectors have been proved to be so sharp, their action is so prompt, and their ears are so receptive. However, it was well that all Americans abroad should have reasonable warning. Some who have frequently braved the laws in days of less rigorous enforcement may not have been quite awake to the perils of the situation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Competitive Aviation Reprehensible.

Sooner or later it will be realised that the aeroplane, at least in its present stage of development, is a machine so ill-adapted to the purpose of providing amusement for crowds who have paid to enter a fenced field that "meetings" of the kind now in progress at Chicago cannot be justified either as a financial enterprise or as a means of advancing the art of aviation. The sooner this realisation comes, the more promptly will the now appalling death rate among aviators be brought within reasonable and tolerable limits.

For it is at these meetings, where competition is keen, the temptation to ignore weather conditions strong, and the demand for the performance of sensational feats almost irresistible, that the aviators are sure to subject their fragile vehicles to strains that pass a margin of safety which is perilously small even when the utmost care is exercised and only the simplest kind of flying is attempted. There have been accidents, indeed, and fatal accidents, in cross-country flights, where the object was merely to get from one place to another, but these have been few, as compared with those which have resulted from the fancy flying in which alone the paying crowds have much interest, and of the few, the majority came from the selection of dangerous instead of fairly safe courses to be traversed.

A special grievance against the managers of the Chicago meeting is that they failed to abandon their programme for the rest of the day after BADEUX was killed. The criticism they are receiving on this account is thoroughly deserved, for they ignored the lessons alike of psychology and experience when they in effect compelled men whose "nerve" had been temporarily shaken to continue work which demands a co-ordination of mind and muscle as nearly perfect as can be attained. The men who erect tall buildings are not cowards, but if one of them falls, the rest very wisely knock off work and do no more that day, for they and their employers know that it would have to be done in a condition that needlessly and considerably increased dangers that at best are as large as reasonable men care to face.

As the managers say, aviation will not, and should not, be abandoned because aviators are killed or hurt, but inevitable risks are one thing, while those that can be avoided by the exercise of common sense and common decency are quite another.

A Policeman Sent to Coventry.

Manhattan Borough's one negro policeman, SAMUEL J. BATTLE, is a good policeman. This is the opinion, strongly expressed, of his immediate superiors on the force, and it is confirmed by such members of the general public as have had opportunity to observe him on duty and in the meeting of such emergencies as have as yet confronted him in the course of its performance. He has strength and sense, his walk is upright in both significations of that word, he attained his place by proving his competency, mental and physical, to hold it, and in every way he seems to be a man of worthy achievement and legitimate ambition.

His white companions in the precinct to which he has been assigned deny none of these statements, but they like him, as a sharer of station house intimacies, none the better because of his merits and his virtues, and they subject him to what is perhaps the cruelest of persecutions—that of cold, quiet, and complete abstinence from any personal relations with him. They do not talk to him, they exclude him from the games that beguile their leisure, and they are evidently doing all that they safely can to drive the black man off the police force. One's first impulse on hearing about this state of affairs is to declare the conduct of the white policemen an unpardonable manifestation of race prejudice. The taking of a second thought, however, is suggested by the fact that BATTLE himself is making no complaints, which indicates that he sees more in the situation than lies on the surface—that the treatment he is getting is not worse, but on the whole better, than he expected to receive, and that he knows his one chance of breaking through the barriers raised against him lies in so bearing himself that after a while those who erected them will take them down.

The case is not one for violent protest on his part or for violent denunciation on the part of anybody else. Prejudiced they may be, but the white policemen are within their rights in acting as they do, and they cannot be, probably shouldn't be, compelled to act otherwise. Their instinctive feeling that BATTLE'S virtues and merits are irrelevant to the one accusation they bring against him—that of being a negro—is well based, but there is a possibility of moving it, and his present course is unquestionably the best he could follow, though it promises no certainty of success. He deserves sympathy and encouragement, but he doesn't need, and would not be helped by, the application of coercion to the ostracising policemen.

Half Cents Wouldn't Be So Bad.

One of our correspondents suggests that when letter postage is reduced, the decrease be to 1½ cents, not to 1 cent. As he says, the distinction between letters and printed circulars should not be eliminated, and it is a fact that to cut letter postage in two would be to try a rather perilous experiment with that very young and delicate seedling, the excess of Post Office revenues over expenses.

But the thought of stamps in fractional denominations is not altogether attractive. The Britishers have them, to be sure, and apparently are not bothered, but they also have ha'pennies with which to buy them, and we have no half cents. Every time we wanted to purchase one stamp of letter-carrying efficiency we would have to invest in two, and there are a good many of us who are infrequent letter writers and for whom the putting of as much capital as a cent into a non-liquid form, there to remain for weeks and months, is a serious matter.

Yet there be Wise Ones who say that our smallest coin is too large, and that if we weren't foolishly indifferent to economies by no means minute in the aggregate, we would "make change" more closely than we do. Perhaps the 2½-cent stamp would work the desired reform in our habits, for it would doubtless bring the ½-cent coin into existence and use sooner or later.

NEW YORK'S PARKS.

More Liberty is Allowed in Them Than in European Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of your correspondent, Bertha Eger, in to-day's issue shows so common and mistaken a view of the functions and treatment of parks that others not more willing than herself are stimulated to rush into print.

It is rather hard on a few millions of us to abuse us for being able to get pleasure out of a park without desiring to destroy it.

As for the Paris parks, having a somewhat intimate acquaintance with them, I can say that, at least in the case of the small parks, I have never seen more careful upkeep nor more jealous keeping off the grass. The great crowds who throng the Luxembourg Gardens on Sundays are rigidly confined to the spaces allotted to traffic. Having visited these gardens almost daily for about two months, I saw in the whole time but two persons on the grass. One was a man who apologised humbly to an brass gendarme for following his escaping dog, which he held in a leash, on to the grass, the other was a hyper-excitable urchin who caught a bee on a rose bush and tried to sell it to me for ten centimes; but his temerity alone would prove him abnormal.

The general condition of our parks would show that the Commissioner allows too much rather than too little liberty, though it is quite possible that an equal amount of liberty might be allowed if better adjusted, so long as it is not considered to be liberty to destroy. For instance a well made and well kept lawn will withstand a very large amount of ordinary traffic, or of the play of small children, but not the rough sports of boys. People are often kept off the grass in order to give it a rest, lest it perish. Clear distinction should be made between playgrounds and parks. A playground according to modern notions is a place for the more or less rough play of the young and energetic. A park is a recreation ground for all the others.

The best and most practical use of a park is to be beautiful. Otherwise it ceases to be a park. A park cannot be kept beautiful without protection.

It is unjust that the small minority that desires to destroy the parks or is indifferent to them should destroy the recreation of the large majority that desires to preserve them.

H. A. CAPARN.

New York, Aug. 16, 1911.

"BALLS" OF LIGHTNING.

Believes They Are Really Persistent Images on the Retina.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Eye witnesses of near discharges of lightning frequently have very circumstantial tales as to the balls of fire that cause the stroke and the course taken by them. We believe that this is a phenomenon of the eye rather than of electricity, and that it can all be quite simply explained.

Electricity is calculated to travel with a velocity of 186,000 miles per second, (I wonder why it is the same as the velocity of light,) so that any stroke takes place in an incredibly short time. Any light impression on the eye, no matter how slight, persists for one-tenth of a second. When the impression is intense, as that of close lightning, the retina is so shocked that the image persists indefinitely. Under these circumstances the "ball of fire" caused by the initial discharge of the lightning is really the persistent image on the retina of that discharge, and takes a course due to the motion of the eyeball.

The eye cannot possibly follow the motion of electricity, yet the motion of the observed fire balls is definite, sometimes slow. The course is probably determined by the observer continuing the motion along accustomed lines, seeing the surroundings with more or less perfection while the ball of fire occupies the spot or streak on the retina which was first excited, and then momentarily or longer paralyzed till its constituent parts are replaced.

It is a long discussion as to what really happens, but some experience with electricity, physiology, psychology, and short circuits leads me to venture the above and to hope I may make no closer investigation.

GEORGE N. COLE.

New York, Aug. 16, 1911.

THE FIGHT IN ENGLAND.

Too Much Democracy Seems to Have Precipitated the Crisis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although in a general way the extravagance of the wealthy is largely responsible for unrest in the laboring classes of Europe, the following recent events in England may be responsible for the present outbreak: (1) The overthrow by the Government coalition of a number of England's long-standing customs; (2) the fact that the British Government has now become practically a one-chamber rule, and (3) the frequent talk about the referendum, giving the people the mistaken idea that they are better fitted to decide important questions than are their elected representatives.

It seems to me that the time has come to teach the laboring classes that no concessions will be granted in the future to those who attempt to use force; that their agreements must be lived up to, and that arbitration will be the only possible method by which they can ameliorate their conditions.

If anarchy is allowed to win its fight now in England, it is probable that we shall see the greatest upheaval since the time of the French revolution.

ANGLO-AMERICAN.

New York, Aug. 15, 1911.

Discrimination Against Negroes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I chanced yesterday to pass by the building that incloses the new aqueduct work just beginning in Bryant Park, Forty-second Street. Through the door of admittance, Italian and other workmen were entering, while there stood there a six foot, young, muscular negro, humble, abject, hat in hand, asking admission and work, which, later, he told me were denied him.

May I ask why foreigners, of whatever nationality, frequently as ignorant as this negro, possibly more so, very likely not naturalized, while he is a citizen, are given work and pay, which, coming from a municipality, are supposed to be open to all as they apply, especially in these unskilled occupations?

Verily, I believe that now, as always, the Southern white man is the negro's best friend, for, as I go South, I can, from the train window, see white men and negroes working side by side, laying brick, shingling houses, and doing other work that is much above digging in the ground.

Why are things as they are here? B. H.

New York, Aug. 17, 1911.

The McCabe Scandal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Granting the probability that Solicitor McCabe has "deceived and betrayed" Attorney General Wickersham, does that prove that he (McCabe) is not a "cog in the wheel"? Was Attorney General Wickersham "deceived and betrayed" when he refused to accept an unfavorable report by a disinterested Assistant Attorney General as to the legality of the expenditures of the Remsen Committee, and went to Solicitor McCabe for a report which was favorable? Is that act of the Attorney General free from suspicion of the influence of the "special interests"?

Was not the appointment of the Remsen Committee the result of the domineering influence of the "special interests" in the affairs of our Government? Does "Distelons" think that the American citizen will believe that those interests succeeded in subordinating and defeating the ends of Dr. Wiley's bureau merely through the instrumentality of a Solicitor in the Department of Agriculture? HARRY CHRYSTALL.

New York, Aug. 16, 1911.

PENROSE IN MAYOR'S FIGHT.

Favors George H. Earle in Philadelphia to Checkmate Reyburn.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—The breach between Mayor Reyburn and the leaders of the Republican organization, of which Senator Penrose is the head, was widened to-day where Director Clay of the Department of Public Safety formally suspended Frank Feeney, Chief of the Bureau of Elevator Inspection.

Feeney is an adherent of State Senator James P. McNichol, the chief lieutenant of Penrose in the latter's effort to prevent Recorder William S. Vare from obtaining the Republican nomination for Mayor at the primary election next month. Penrose has declared "unalterable opposition" to Vare.

A day or two ago the candidacy of George H. Earle, Jr., President of the Real Estate Trust Company and a leading financier, whose affiliations heretofore have been with the reform element of the Republican party as against the Penrose-McNichol machine, was sprung by the latter with the hope of diverting Mayor Reyburn from his palpably friendly attitude to Vare.

In a letter declaring his willingness to accept the nomination for Mayor, Mr. Earle yesterday made some strictures on what he designated the "control by contractors" of municipal affairs under the present administration.

To this Mayor Reyburn came back in an interview in which he hurled defiance at Penrose and McNichol, who he declared were behind the scheme to elect Earle as Mayor. He challenged the Senator and his ally as well as the candidate to prove anything derogatory to his administration and accompanied this challenge by a statement that he would remove any municipal employe who had engaged in political activity. This threat he followed up to-day by Feeney's summary suspension.

The selection to-day by the Republican nomination league of ex-Judge Dunne Beabe as the candidate for Mayor aggravates the strained situation in which Penrose finds himself at this juncture. The Senator and his ally, McNichol, sought to have Earle named by the league.

PLAN FREE PARK PARTIES.

Expected to Send 4,000 Mothers and Children to Bronx and Van Cortlandt.

Taking advantage of the Interborough's plan by which free fares are to be given to poor mothers, children, and invalids over the Subway and elevated routes to Bronx and Van Cortlandt Parks, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has made arrangements with Charities Commissioner Drummond for several large park parties. The association is planning to send to both parks on every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday until Sept. 16, parties numbering about 100 each.

The association's staff of visitors was instructed yesterday to give out invitations to these parties to children under 14 years of age and their mothers who live in the congested districts and are in need of fresh air outings. These parties will supplement the fresh air relief work being done at Sea Breeze, Junior Sea Breeze, and Caroline Rest.

The association will divide the city into several districts. From those on the east side of the city the parties will be taken to Bronx Park. Mothers and children living in the congested districts on the west side will be taken to Van Cortlandt Park. It is expected that about 4,000 mothers and children will be benefited in this way.

SILLIMAN EXECUTORS WIN.

Chicago & Northwestern Co. Concedes Issue of Stock Certificates.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company has conceded the contentions of Henry W. Jessup, George R. Wilson, and William B. Boswell, executors of the late Horace B. Silliman, and with the consent of Judge Noyes of the United States Circuit Court the suit brought by them against the company was discontinued yesterday.

The executors demanded that the company issue new certificates of stock, common and preferred, in the name of Silliman. The company refused unless it should appear that the inheritance tax claimed by the State of Wisconsin had been paid. The executors replied that Wisconsin statutes gave no jurisdiction to any courts of that States over the Silliman stock, and did not prohibit the issuing of the certificates by the company.

The company has now agreed to issue the certificates amounting to about $33,000 and to pay the legal expenses of the Silliman executors in the case.

DIDN'T CRITICISE ROOSEVELT.

Count Witte Admires Him, Also He Never Writes Pamphlets.

Count Sergius Witte, former Premier of Russia, has written to Herman Bernstein this letter, which Mr. Bernstein made public yesterday:

"Rumors emanating from St. Petersburg have been published in some European and American newspapers to the effect that I have written a pamphlet criticising Mr. Roosevelt and the part he played during the Portsmouth Conference.

"These rumors are absolutely false. I have never written any pamphlet about anybody—I do not occupy myself with the writing of pamphlets—and I could not have written a pamphlet against Mr. Roosevelt, of whom I have retained the best remembrance and for whom I have the sincerest and deepest respect as a man as a public-spirited statesman and as the former President of the great and sympathetic American nation."

Eliminating the Middleman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Instead of bothering with the middleman why can't "Producer" contract to supply the leading hotels, (or a couple of them)? They would probably also be very glad to evade the middleman. Or, if he can't spare the time to take a trip to New York once or twice a year, he might co-operate with some of his friends in the same business and they might send a representative to look after their joint interests in the manner above indicated.

UNINITIATED.

New York, Aug. 16, 1911.

Fir Trees and Mosquitos.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I reside where several fir trees grow and notice a great reduction in the mosquito crop. I have been informed by persons that have visited pine-growing districts that they failed to find the mosquito there. Is it possible that the turpentine from the firs drives the pests away? R. KUENEMANN.

Little Falls, N. J., Aug. 16, 1911.

Significance of Horseshoes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do any of the readers of THE TIMES know if in finding a horseshoe whether the number of nails found in it has any special meaning, and also the significance of a broken horseshoe? A CONSTANT READER.

New York, Aug. 17, 1911.

THE SONG OF THE MOTOR TRUCK.

It hums along in the rosy dawn
And late in the starry night,
It swells the music of toil and trade
With its dominant note of might.
A cheerful challenge to sun and rain,
And the drag of the mire and muck,
And the Summer heat and the Winter cold,
Is the song of the motor truck.

It lifts the burdens too great to bear
From the back of the patient horse,
The heaviest load is a featherweight
When pulled by its tireless force.
To its battered bonnet and greasy gears
And its muddy tires, good luck,
For a merciful message to man and beast
Is the song of the motor truck.

MINNA IRVING.

MAYOR REINSTATES MAN STOVER PUT OUT

Park Superintendent Beatty Is Again in Office on Gaynor's Order.

MAY MEAN END OF STOVER

Commissioner's Quarrel with Mayor Was Over the Beatty Case—Removal Rumor Revived.

The rumor that Mayor Gaynor has decided to remove Park Commissioner Stover was revived yesterday when the announcement was made by Alfred J. Talley, a lawyer of 165 Broadway, that the Mayor had ordered the Park Commissioner to reinstate John H. Beatty, Superintendent of Parks for Manhattan and Richmond. Supt. Beatty was suspended by Commissioner Stover a few days ago following charges of incompetency and neglect which were filed against him early in July. Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick was called in at that time and sent his assistant, George Hilty, to take Mr. Beatty's place temporarily, while Beatty was asked to take a vacation.

Beatty engaged Lawyer Talley and made a vigorous fight for reinstatement. It was said that the original trouble between the Mayor and Commissioner Stover grew out of the latter's treatment of Beatty. On Wednesday there was a conference between Beatty, his counsel, Mayor Gaynor, and Commissioner Stover. Mr. Talley said yesterday that this is what happened:

"The charges against Supt. Beatty were dismissed. The Mayor and Commissioner Stover agreed that Mr. Beatty be reinstated and the Mayor gave directions that the reinstatement take place at once. The charges against Mr. Beatty were shown to be groundless, as we claimed from the start."

There was considerable discussion yesterday as to just where Commissioner Stover stands at present. Some took the Mayor's interference to mean that his resignation is a matter of a few days only, while others thought it meant the patching up of the differences between the Mayor and his Commissioner. The Mayor was not at City Hall and neither Commissioner Stover nor Mr. Beatty would discuss the matter.

At first Mr. Beatty was ordered to take a month's leave of absence with pay, it being understood that when he came back he was to be made an assistant Superintendent at $3,000 a year, his salary as Superintendent being $4,000. As there was no assistant's place available when Mr. Beatty returned he declined to take anything else.

He reported at his office regularly every morning until he was suspended. The first date set for his hearing on the charges of incompetence and neglect was Aug. 8, but the hearing was adjourned until Aug. 28 at the request of the Mayor, it was said at the time.

STUDY NEW YORK METHODS.

Illinois Utilities Commissioners and Chicago Aldermen Here on Business.

Public Service Commissioners Eustis and Maltbie received yesterday morning a visit from the members of the Public Utilities Commission of Illinois. This is a committee of both houses of the State Legislature and consists of Senators John Dailey, John T. Denvir, and Edward J. Glackin of Chicago, and Senator Richard J. Barr of Joliet and Assemblymen William P. Holladay of Danville, William M. Scanlan of Peru, Thomas Gorman of Peoria, and Chester W. Church of Chicago. With them was William Colvin, their Secretary, and they are quartered at The Breslin.

The object of their visit was to inquire into the work and methods of the Public Service Commission, and they spent several hours on the investigation. They have already visited Albany and have studied the activities of the Public Service Commission of the Second District.

In the afternoon Alderman Ellis Gelgas of Chicago, who has a reputation as an advocate of cheap gas, also visited the offices of the commission in search of information. He has lived in Chicago only since 1903 and was born in Florida, where he was Superintendent of Schools for Clay County. He is a graduate in law of Stetson University, but has never practiced. Speaking of the value of cheap gas yesterday, he said:

"If the streets of Chicago were better lighted, I believe that the police situation would be materially improved, and there would be fewer murders and hold-ups. It seems to me that there has been of late a distinct improvement in the streets of New York, and at least as far as outward appearances are concerned there has been a diminution of vice."

MRS. HAMILTON TO PAY.

Offers Government $539 to Get Back Articles Seized at Pier.

Mrs. William A. Hamilton, whose trunks were sent to the Public Stores upon her arrival Tuesday on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, went to the Law Division at the Custom House yesterday and offered to compromise with the Government for the return of the $585 worth of articles she forgot to declare upon her arrival. Mrs. Hamilton, who is a cousin of Mrs. George Gould, was accompanied to the Custom House by her husband and an attorney.

She held a long conference with Mark Percy Andrews, Solicitor to the Collector. She requested permission to pay $539 to obtain the release of the seized goods. Mrs. Hamilton explained that among the articles now in possession of the Government are gowns which she had not bought abroad, but had had repaired there at an expense of $110. It is customary not to charge duty upon such gowns, but to charge a duty of 60 per cent. of the cost of repairs.

Mrs. Hamilton testified that she had mentioned the gowns to the Inspector, a fact which he corroborated. As she told the Inspector, the legal opinion is that she was entitled then to amend her declaration. As to the gold mesh bag, Mrs. Hamilton said frankly that she did not know whether it was subject to duty. It was a present to her, she said, from Mrs. Gould.

The offer of Mrs. Hamilton has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is said the local department sent with it a recommendation that Mrs. Hamilton be allowed to pay $539 and take her goods.

WEED PATCHES CUT AT LAST.

A Notable Surprise Yesterday for People Along Upper Broadway.

Residents of the Morningside Heights District witnessed yesterday morning with considerable interest the destruction of what has been throughout the Summer the finest patch of weeds on Manhattan Island.

Ever since Spring weeds have been growing luxuriantly in the park spaces in the middle of Broadway. Below 116th Street, the Park Department has made an effort to beautify these open patches of greenery by sowing grass seed and setting out a few trees and shrubs, but north of 116th Street and extending above the Columbia University grounds to about 122d Street the weeds have been undisturbed.

The weeds were of the sort that farmers particularly abhor, and they were from three to four feet high. These weed patches have been used as convenient dumping grounds for old bottles, bits of clothing, broken boxes and barrels, while two or three empty beer cases have reposed for more than a week in the garden patch opposite South Field at Columbia University.

QUEENSBERRY HERE TO SEEK FORTUNE

Marquis Disgusted with England, Where, He Says, His Family Has Been Unjustly Treated.

FRANK J. GOULD IS BACK

Arrives on Mauretania and Seemed to Fear He Might Be Arrested on Pier in Wire Pool Case.

The Marquis of Queensberry arrived here late last night on the Cunard liner Mauretania, with the avowed intention of settling either in the United States or Canada. He said he had not yet decided whether he would become a citizen of this country because the rights of his sons had to be considered.

The Marquis is a well-built man of medium height, fair haired, clean shaven, with a square jaw. He wore a gray shepviot suit with golf cap to match, which he exchanged for a straw hat before going ashore.

He was accompanied by a friend, J. Langar, a mining engineer. In an interview in the smoking room of the liner, coming up the bay, the Marquis spoke very earnestly upon what he considered was the great injustice that had been done by the English Government to his forefathers and to himself. He had left England, and so far as he himself was concerned, would have no compunction if he never saw it again.

"When England and Scotland were united, and I may say that my ancestors had a great deal to do in bringing about the union," he said, "it was decided that sixteen Scottish peers should have seats in the House of Lords and the number should be increased in the same ratio as the English peers increased. This was not carried out. My father was not eccentric, but he held peculiar views on religion and held independent ideas which kept him out of the House of Lords when his name came up for election.

"He would not kowtow to anybody; neither will I. There were two dukedoms and two baronies in our family, but they have all lapsed. My father's life was embittered because he was not recognised and had no opportunities to distinguish himself. You know, being a person of consequence and not being recognized, you're up against it.

"I am coming here entirely on my own account, and am not interested with any persons or any mining concern. I am leaving on Saturday for Toronto, and will go prospecting in the Porcupine district.

"Our family has always been independent, which has prevented them from going ahead. We have always married for love and not for money, and so have become poor. I am practically a poor man to-day, but I have faith that I shall be able to do something for myself in Canada or the United States.

"This is not the first time I have worked by any means, nor the first time I have 'roughed it.' Years ago I leased 3,000 square miles from the Russian Government in Siberia, and lost a lot of money there. Eight years ago I came to this country and spent two years at Sault St. Marie and was one of the pioneers of the Cobalt mining district."

When asked if it was true that he had come to this country to look for a job, as had been reported by cable, he said:

"Well, I should hardly describe it exactly that way, but if I was offered any good executive position I should probably accept it."

The Marquis appeared to be in the best of spirits. He will stay at the Waldorf until he leaves the city for Toronto to-morrow. He said he did not know just when the Marchioness would come over, but that he expected his two sons to come, and to be brought up either in this country or in Canada.

It was not until early this morning that the big Cunarder Mauretania got to her pier and her host of passengers began to disembark. Not half of her 900 cabin passengers came ashore, however, preferring to spend the night aboard rather than spend an hour on the hot pier superintending the inspection of their baggage.

Capt. Turner expected to bring his ship into port much earlier, but a gale encountered when the Mauretania was nearing Nantucket made him slow down somewhat, and he lost two hours in making Sandy Hook.

The Mauretania got away from Liverpool just in time to avoid delay because of the big strike.

When the preparations were under way to get her ready for the voyage the sound of the coming conflict could already be heard. There was a feeling of uneasiness even then in the city, the men on board say, and Capt. Turner said that it was generally known that the transportation facilities were to be tied up. Ship owners were actively preparing to meet the crisis. The skipper says that most of the trouble was brought about by agitators, and the first step the Government should take to bring about a condition of commercial peace is to arrest the agitators.

The Mauretania brought a host of prominent persons. There was danger of arrest in the home-coming of Frank J. Gould, who is one of those indicted in the wire pools. This danger Mr. Gould admitted smilingly, but from his actions he apparently did not look for any trouble. He returned, he said, on special business, and added:

"I don't know what they will do. They might arrest me at the pier."

With Mr. Gould returned his wife and her two sisters.

"I have left my racing and hurried home," said Mr. Gould, "and I intend to hurry back again as soon as they will let me." He was asked if he referred to the indictment keeping him here when he said, "as soon as they will let me."

Mr. Gould, discussing the business outlook, said:

"Conditions in France are good for American securities just now, but the condition across the Channel is different. There the political situation has upset the market. Here there is subject for thought. Th eattack of the Government upon corporations is not without justification. It is, however, to be regretted, for it will have a deteriorating effect, especially among foreign investors in our securities."

Mr. Gould was asked about the story cabled here that he was attempting to oust George Edwardes from the management of the Gaiety Theatre, London. He laughed, and said it was all talk.

Mr. Gould's yacht, the Helenita, was waiting him at the Cunard pier, and it was said that Mr. Gould and his family would go away on her.

Grahame-White, who comes here to fly in the aviation meet at Boston, was another arrival on the Mauretania, bringing over two machines with him—one a seventy horse power Nieuport monoplane, the other a small Grahame-White biplane.

Grahame-White, speaking about Americans, said the country was losing its best aviators, one after another, because they insisted in attempting dangerous "stunts." He was going to fly at the meet in Boston, but he did not intend, he said, to risk his life unnecessarily. When asked about his reported engagement to Miss Vivian Campbell he admitted that he knew her, and said she was the first newspaper he had taken up in America.

"Do you intend to marry her?" he was asked.

"Not that I am aware of," he replied.

Kyrle Bellew, the well-known actor, was another passenger, and resented the extreme late hour at which the Mauretania docked. It was after 12 o'clock before the gangway was lowered. To a Times reporter he said that he was going to open in Chicago in "The Mollusc," and would return to New York in September to open in a new play of which Mr. Frohman had not yet told him the name. The author, he said, was Emerson Brown.

Other passengers were: Jacob P. Adler, the Jewish actor, and his wife; Mrs. T. G. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Algernon E. Aspinall, R. K. Cassatt, H. Yale Dolan, F. B. Elkins, E. A. Drake, President of the Panama Railroad, who went abroad to attend the steamship conference in London for fixing the freight rates on the transportation of the world's coffee supply; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Henderson, Evelyn de Rothschild, Sir James H. Young, J. Witmark, John E. Stanchfield, and M. A. White.

GOVERNORS COMING IN FORCE

Only Seven Regrets Sent to the Committee of Spring Lake Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 17.—At least thirty, and probably more, Governors will attend the annual Conference of Governors which begins at the new Monmouth Hotel here on Tuesday, Sept. 12, and will last five days. This is the confident expectation of former Gov. J. Franklin Fort, who is Chairman of the Citizens' Committee which will entertain the visitors. Only seven positive regrets have been received, and most of the Governors not heard from are in near-by States, and will undoubtedly be present.

The programme for the conference has not been completed, but several of those who have been asked to read papers have accepted, including Gov. John A. Dix of New York, Gov. Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts, Gov. Augustus E. Willson of Kentucky, Gov. Edwin L. Norris of Montana, Gov. Chester H. Aldrich of Nebraska, and Gov. Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming.

Gov. Wilson is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, and some time ago he appointed former Gov. Fort as Chairman of the Reception Committee, the members of which he was authorised to appoint. He named fifteen or more of the better known Summer residents at this resort, and they have taken charge of all the local arrangements. In accordance with many requests made to Gov. Wilson last year, when the conference was held at Louisville and Frankfort, Ky., he has asked the Entertainment Committee to make but few plans, as the Governors want this to be a working conference, rather than a social one. As a result there will be but two events of that nature during the five days' sessions, one a reception by Gov. and Mrs. Wilson at the State cottage, on the camp ground at Sea Girt, and the other a dinner to be given by the members of the Entertainment Committee at the Spring Lake Casino on Wednesday or Thursday night. There will probably be three social events for the women who may accompany the Executives, at some of the handsome Summer homes here.

Among the seven who have declined are two progressives, Gov. Hiram W. Johnson of California, who will be busy arguing for some constitutional amendments pending out there, and Gov. Augustus O. Eberhart of Minnesota, who is so busy he cannot get away. Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio has not given a definite answer as yet, but he is expected to be present. President Taft may also be here.

It is expected by the committee that if Congress is through at Washington a number of Representatives and Senators will attend the conference.

PRINTERS CHOOSE CLEVELAND

Also Vote to Keep Age Pension Fund to Fight With.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Cleveland was chosen as the place for the next annual convention of the International Typographical Union at to-night's session of the convention here by a vote of 114 to 106, cast for Houston, Texas. Decision was on the second ballot. Ottawa, Ont., and Vancouver, B. C., dropped out after the first ballot.

The Laws Committee's constitutional amendment to raise the salary of the President and Secretary-Treasurer from $2,400 to $3,500 per year was adopted by a unanimous vote. A constitutional amendment by which the vote of 100 unions is required for the initiation of proposed legislation, instead of fifty, was carried, 87 to 76.

On one issue President Lynch took his stand with the so-called radicals. The proposal was to keep the old age pension funds on hand for fighting resources, instead of investing them in bonds as in the past. Mr. Lynch favored the use of the money as an emergency fund, and was sustained by an almost unanimous vote.

TO-DAY'S MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

BATTERY PARK.
Frank Stretz's Band.
PART I.

Prelude, "Star-Spangled Banner".....Key
Grand Procession from "Aida".....Verdi
Overture to "Rienzi".....Wagner
Waltz, "Vienna Citizens".....Ziehrer
Fantasia from "The Huguenots".....Meyerbeer
Mazurka Caprice, "Blue Violets"..Eilenberg

PART II

Selection, "The Rose of Algeria".....Herbert
Idyl, "The Glow Worm".....Lincke
"Reminiscences of Ireland".....Godfrey
Potpourri from the "Freischuets".....Weber
Finale, "La Guapa".....Buisson
"Home Sweet Home."

WILLIAM H. SEWARD PARK.
L. Kraskin's Band.
PART I.

Salutation, "The Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Coronation".....Meyerbeer
Overture, "Orpheus".....Offenbach
Waltz, "Wiener Blut".....Strauss
Gavotte, "The First Heart Throbs"..Eilenberg
Selection, "The Spring Maid".....Reinhardt
PART II.
Overture, "Stradella".....Flotow
Pilgrim's Chorus from "Tannhauesser"..Wagner
Selection of Hebrew Melodies.....Rubchinski
Fackeltanz in B.....Meyerbeer
Galop, "Dasch".....Wiegand
"Home Sweet Home."

HUDSON PARK, AT 8 P. M.
Louis Fischer's Orchestra.
PART I.

Salutation, "Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Spirit of Liberty".....Sousa
Overture, "Lustspiel".....Keler Bela
Concert Waltz, "Danube Waves".....Ivanovici
Selection, "Robin Hood".....De Koven
American Sketch "S'wanee River".....Myddleton
PART II.
Medley Overture on Popular Airs.
Serenade.....Schubert
Reverie, "Rose's Honeymoon".....Bratten
Descriptive, "Vision of Salome".....Lampe
March, "Electric Wave".....Sutton
"America."

WASHINGTON PARK, STAPLETON, S. R.
Joseph Stanley, Bandmaster.
PART I.
"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Stapleton".....Wendelina McKee
Overture, "Light Cavalry".....Zuppe
Waltz, "Skaters".....Waldteufel
Popular Airs, selected.....Harris
Song, "Alice, Where Art Thou?".....Archer
PART II.
Overture, "Welcome".....Catlin
Intermezzo, "Dance of the Honey Bees".....Mantia
Fantasie, "Martha".....Flotow
Popular Airs, selected.....Von Pilzer
Galop, "Helter Skelter".....Faust
"America."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Alphonse Ethier, formerly in "Ben Hur" and "The Barrier," and last season with Mary Mannering, has been engaged by Klaw & Erlanger as leading man with Robert Hilliard in "A Fool There Was."

Henry W. Savage has engaged Robert E. Graham for one of the important characters in "Little Boy Blue," an American adaptation by A. E. Thomas and Edward Paulton of a Viennese musical comedy by Henri Berney. The Austrian title of the piece is "Lord Piccolo."

Charles Frohman has engaged an English actor, C. Aubrey Smith, for an important role with Hilda Burke in "The Runaway." Miss Burke and her mother will sail for New York in the Baltic. Leslie Faber, another English actor, has been engaged by Mr. Frohman to support Ethel Barrymore in "The Witness for the Defense."

William A. Brady has announced that the seventeenth season of "Within Prison Walls" will begin in Minneapolis on Sept. 3. Mother will open in Kansas City, Mo., on the same date; Holbrook Blinn will begin his tour in "The Thief" in Chicago on Sept. 2; on Labor Day Grace George and The Playhouse company will open in "The Earth" at Montreal, Canada, and Robert Mantell will begin his Shakespearean season at the West End Theatre, New York, Albany Labor Day.

Lewis Mann began Wednesday rehearsals of his new comedy, "Mixed Pickles," a husband, under the direction of Winchell Smith. Ludeebee Clara Lipman, (Mrs. Mann), who is co-author of the play with Samuel Shipman, and Ben New York, open her term in Victor Comedy, Buffalo, on Monday.

WALLER TO BE MONK IN 'GARDEN OF ALLAH'

English Romantic Actor Signs a Contract to Appear at the Century Theatre.

"HENRY V." AT MATINEES

His Salary and Guarantee Rest All Records—His Career as Actor-Manager in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Lewis Waller, who for some years has been the idol of the romantically inclined section of the British public, particularly of the feminine portion, was to-day engaged to play the leading rôle in Robert Hichens's "Garden of Allah" on its production at the Century Theatre, New York, on Oct. 20 by Liebler & Co. Mr. Waller will sail on Sept. 27.

The arrangements, which were only effected after long negotiations, were begun by George C. Tyler, when in London. There were many obstacles to be overcome, including a lease of the London Globe Theatre and an important tour in the English provinces, which had been already arranged by Mr. Waller. The offer Mr. Tyler was able to make, which as a guarantee and salary to an individual actor has never been equaled on either side of the Atlantic, was, however, sufficient to settle all difficulties, and the contract was signed in London to-day.

This will be the first appearance on the American stage of Lewis Waller, who for years has held unchallenged the title of the finest romantic actor on the English stage. His "Henry V." and his "Monsieur Beaucaire," representing two phases of his art, are two of his most brilliant achievements. He has played the former nearly 500 times and the latter over 1,000 times. Both physically and temperamentally he is ideally suited to the part in Hichens's play of the Trappist monk, Androvsky, who awakes from the idyllic peace of a monastery outside Tunis to a life of passionate romance, but who ultimately is led through love to renounce earthly happiness and seek again peace of soul in a monastic cell.

The engagement of Mr. Waller is one of the most important theatrical announcements of the year. He is one of the most popular of the London stars who have never appeared in America and one of the most sought after of English actors. His contract calls for his occasional appearance in matinées at the Century Theatre in "Henry V."

He first appeared, in 1888, with J. L. Toole in "Uncle Dick's Darling," and also toured with Mme. Modjeska, playing Orlando to her Rosalind. He first attracted particular attention by his performance of Roy Carlton in "Jack in the Box" in 1887, and later was associated with John Hare and W. H. Kendal in the management of the St. James's Theatre, London, playing in "A Wife's Secret" and "The Ironmaster."

He then became, with H. H. Morrell, joint lessee of the Haymarket, where he produced plays by Wilde and others. Another of his successes was as the lessee of the Shaftesbury with "The Manxman" and "A Woman's Reason." At the Lyceum, in 1899, he produced "Henry V." He produced "Monsieur Beaucaire" at the Comedy.

Mr. Waller appeared as Jim Carston in "The Squaw Man" in the London production, when the play was called "The White Man."

SEVENTH NIGHT OF WAGNER.

New Numbers Given by the Schenck Orchestra on the Century Roof.

The Elliott Schenck orchestra gave its seventh Wagner night programme in the "Pop" concert series on the roof of the Century Theatre. Three numbers that have not heretofore been on the programme were played—the Good Friday Spell from "Parsifal," with violin solo by Maximilian Pilzer; excerpts from "Lohengrin," and the Procession of the Gods from "Das Rheingold."

The last half of the programme consisted of music of a general character, including the Grieg "Peer Gynt" suite No. 1. Miss Leonomie Dumais, who was the soloist, will appear again to-morrow night. Mrs. Ethel Fitch Muir, the wife of Dr. Joseph Muir of New York, will be the soloist to-night. She will sing selections from Finney's cycle of Indian love songs and Roger's "Parting."

Bessie McCoy to Stay in Follies.

Charles Dillingham and F. Ziegfeld, Jr., have come to an arrangement by which Bessie McCoy, who was to have been starred by the former manager, will continue at the head of "The Follies of 1911" on the road tour, which starts on Sept. 4. Mr. Dillingham will have a new play for her next season.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EXPERIENCE OF A "SEA BREEZE LADY"

You can't blame her for enjoying her work. You would do the same if you were daily bringing happiness to many poor families this hot weather.

An invitation to Sea Breeze, the A. I. C. P. fresh air home at Coney Island, makes mothers and children bubble over with joy. Even the babies are beginning to know what it means. When a two-year-and-a-half-old child, standing at the head of the stairs yesterday, recognized a fresh air visitor entering a tenement house, she began clapping her little hands and crying, "THE NURSE, THE WATER!" The mother and child will soon be at Sea Breeze for a week's outing.

Picture the pleasure of this mother and children when they were sent to Sea Breeze yesterday. She has lived in this country for 16 years and during that time had never before been away from the district in which her two-room, rear tenement home is located. The beach, the ocean, sea breezes, fresh air, all were unknown to her.

The generosity of A. I. C. P. contributors has made these two families happy and given them courage. There are, however, a thousand more on our waiting list.

You can make some of these happy, healthy and hopeful by contributing to the $20,000 needed to complete this year's $50,000 fresh air fund.

Share your work and pleasure with one or more of these families by sending a gift to R. S. Stratton, Treasurer, Room 1103, No. 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Prince Ludovic Pignatelli d'Aragon, who has been staying at the Ritz-Carlton since his arrival here from Europe, leaves today for Bar Harbor, where he will visit the Spanish Ambassador. Later he will go to Newport to visit Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet.

The twenty-first birthday of Reginald Townsend, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Riley Townsend, was celebrated this week by a fancy dress cotillion at Chamard's, Pointe-a-Pic, Canada.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine, after an absence of several years, has returned to Paul Smith's in the North Woods, and is at Camp Underpines.

Mrs. Hans Winterfeldt, after a visit to Lenox, has returned to the Oriental Hotel, where with Mr. Winterfeldt and her little daughter Violet she will remain several weeks.

Viscount Northland, elder son of the Earl of Ranfurly, who is now at the Waldorf-Astoria, will sail to-morrow for England in the Olympic.

Lady Charles Beresford will return to England to-morrow in the Olympic after a two days' sojourn in New York. Lord Charles Beresford will not return home for several months.

The wedding of Miss Doris Cooper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Taber Cooper of this city, to Brian Hooker, son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hooker of Farmington, Conn., will take place to-day. Mr. Hooper wrote the libretto of "Mona," Prof. Parker's grand opera prize winner.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford, who are at Briarcliff Lodge, are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Francis of Troy, N. Y. Mrs. H. M. Doan and family of this city, who have been in Maine for some time, are at the Lodge for the Fall season.

Among those who will sail in the George Washington to-morrow are Count J. H. von Bernstorff, the Austrian Ambassador, and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Kerby Stevens, who have spent part of the Summer abroad, have returned and are at the Hotel Gotham preparatory to going to Sunny Home, their country place in Lenox.

MISS FORCE OUT AGAIN.

With Col. Astor She Goes on a Shopping Trip After a Slight Illness.

Miss Madeleine T. Force, who has been slightly indisposed, was able to drive out yesterday with her fiancé, Col. John Jacob Astor, in his automobile on a shopping expedition. Vincent Astor returned yesterday from Newport and was with his father part of the day.

The Astor yacht Noma is still at her anchorage at the New York Yacht Club landing in the East River, and it is expected that Col. Astor and his party will sail soon to Newport.

MISS MACKAY TO WED.

Winter's Debutante to be the Bride of Naval Paymaster in Paris.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Mackay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald K. Mackay, to Lieut. Jere Maupin, U. S. N., was announced yesterday. The wedding will take place probably this Fall in Paris.

Miss Mackay, who is now with her parents at Marienbad, Austria, was a débutante last Winter. At the reception which Mrs. Mackay gave in her home, 24 West Thirty-ninth Street, early in January, to introduce her daughter Miss Madeleine Force, fiancée of Col. Astor, assisted in receiving. Miss Mackay was entertained extensively after her coming out, and was at the opera frequently.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, with their daughter, went abroad early this Summer. They have spent much of their time abroad, although they generally go to Lenox part of the season. Mrs. Mackay took part last Winter in the tableaux representing historic women given under the auspices of Mrs. Clarence Mackay's Equal Franchise Society, posing as Mme. Curie in her laboratory.

Lieut. Maupin is a paymaster now attached to the U. S. S. Mississippi of the Atlantic fleet, now at Cape Cod.

MISS FLAGG TO BE A BRIDE.

Announcement Made of Her Engagement to Oliver Iselin.

Formal announcement was to have been made to-morrow of the engagement of Miss Beatrice Flagg, younger daughter of Mrs. John Turner Atterbury, to Oliver Iselin, but a premature publication spoiled Mrs. Atterbury's plans.

Mr. Iselin, who is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin, is a brother of W. O'D. Iselin and Arthur Iselin, who married Miss Eleanor Jay.

Miss Flagg is a sister of Mrs. Philip Boyer and made her début about two years ago. No date has been mentioned for the wedding. Miss Flagg is spending the Summer with her stepfather and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Turner Atterbury, at Draumorar, Dark Harbor, Me.

Miss Oatman to Marry C. S. Munson.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marjorie J. Oatman, daughter of Dr. Edward L. Oatman of 71 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, to Charles Sherwood Munson of Woodbury, Conn. Miss Oatman is a niece of Mrs. Sanford Steele and of Mrs. Ralph Aston and a granddaughter of the late Ransom B. Hinman. Mr. Munson, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Munson, is a senior at Yale. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Ebling Engaged to J. A. Anderson

The engagement has been announced of Miss Marguerite A. Ebling, daughter of Mrs. Nellie Ebling of Pelham Heights, to John Arthur Anderson of this city. Miss Ebling is a granddaughter of the late William Ebling of New York and of the late Christian Schmidt of Philadelphia. Mr. Anderson is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Wall Anderson of New Rochelle, and is a member of the Seventh Regiment. No date has been fixed for the wedding.

Miss Heckscher to Marry E. O. Perrin.

The engagement of Miss Celeste Heckscher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Austin S. Heckscher of Philadelphia, to Edwin O. Perrin of this city has been announced. No date was named for the wedding.

CHERINGTON—RICHARDS.

With her father, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Richards, and her uncle, the Rev. Frank P. Woodbury, of Washington, D. C., officiating, Marie Louise Richards was married last evening in the home of her parents, 26 Hillside Avenue, Montclair, N. J., to Paul Terry Cherington of Cambridge, Mass. Gladys Richards, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Dr. Charles R. Barnes of Philadelphia was best man. Upon their return from a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Cherington will reside in Cambridge.

JOHNSON—HUGHES.

Rebecca Ethel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hughes of Brunswick, N. J., was married on Tuesday evening to Albert Rittenhouse Johnson, Professor of Mathematics and Graphics in Rutgers College. Prof. and Mrs. Johnson have gone to Canada for their honeymoon.

DEER PLENTIFUL UP STATE

But the Dry Season Has Ruined the Fishing in the Streams.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Deer are more numerous in the New York State forests this year than ever before, according to the Assistant Chief Game Protectors of the Conservation Commission, who met here to-day. They also report that many streams are dry, and in consequence very little fishing, except in the lakes, is being done.

The department prosecuted 114 cases of alleged violations of the game laws during July. Fines amounting to $2,000 were paid by the persons.

SAYS CONSERVATION IS KILLING ALASKA

Settlers to Protest Against the Government Policy, Dr. McKenzie Asserts.

CALLS IT UNENLIGHTENED

Wood and Coal Are There a-Plenty, Yet May Not Be Touched—These His Arguments for Home Rule.

An agitation to protest against a too rigid conservationist policy in Alaskan forest and coal lands is afoot throughout that Territory, and strong arguments will be made by representatives of the Alaskan settlers and miners against the Conservation bill which will come before the next session of Congress. The Alaskans maintain that the United States by a process of unpractical and unenlightened rule from afar has crippled Alaskan efforts at home rule, tied down its industries, and prevented the development of the country.

The Alaskans will urge the abandonment by the Government of the leasehold or landlord system of allotting lands to settlers and the throwing open, for mining purposes, of forest reservations which are useless, it is held, as the timber is already deteriorated by age and acts as a check on the opening up and development of the Territory. Under the present system, as well as under the still more restrictive system proposed in the bill, it is held, Alaska is forced to pay a tribute to the other sections of the United States, not one of which is burdened with similar taxes. Because of the recent coal land agitation, it is said, Alaskan settlers now find themselves locked in the wilderness by the very law under which they thought they were acting when they settled there. The doors leading to further development, they say, are locked, and the Government refuses to allow them the wherewithal to get out of the country and back to civilization.

According to Dr. Donal McKenzie, who for fourteen years has been interested in Alaskan coal fields, the conservationists have spread much information that is not accurate through the country, resulting in the establishment of a system of unpractical and unjustifiable landlordism by the Federal Government.

"The great evil," he said, "is that attempts are made to govern the business of Alaska by bureaus in Washington and by men who know nothing of the conditions of Alaska. Many of them have never been west of the Alleghanies. Alaska should, in the first place, be trusted with home rule. Alaskans are as competent to look after their own affairs and to govern themselves as any other citizens of the United States.

"In their municipal governments—the only instances of home rule allowed them in the Territory—they compare favorably with any other cities of the United States. They are careful about contracting debts, and good order prevails throughout.

"In respect to the resources of Alaska, the Government has handled the situation most unjustifiably, first inviting miners to brave all the hardships of exploration and pioneering, and now, through technicalities, seeking to defeat the men of their purchases, as if the Government regretted its bargain.

"The leasing system, by which the conservationists seek to restrain the operators of coal mines, to the purchase of only 160 acres of coal lands, has already resulted in making Alaskans buy their coal from British Columbia. Forest reserves have been established arbitrarily, where there either are no forests at all or where the timber has already begun to deteriorate from age. Yet the settlers cannot cut timber there without paying tribute to the National Government for clearing away waterlogged wood that has already become an obstruction to development of the land. In other words, the cutters of such wood are the true conservationists. The Government, however, fines them $10 an acre.

"It is now proposed to extend the leasehold system to water power, copper mines, and every form of natural wealth not exclusively agricultural. The leasing bill to come before the next Congress is unworkable, harsh, and unreasonable. It is doubtful if any one will try to lease coal lands in Alaska if it passes into law. It proposes, in the first place, to charge every settler even for prospecting the ground to see if there is any coal there or not, exacting a fee of 25 cents for the first year, 50 cents for the second, and $1 for the third year, in which his permit for prospecting holds good. The bill proposes also to levy a perpetual annual tax of $1 an acre, and to exact for payment into the Government Treasury a royalty of from 3 to 5 cents a ton on all coal mined there. The royalty may even be made as high as 15 cents a ton under certain conditions.

"The people of the East pay no similar tribute for the support of the West or of Alaska. There is a coal trade of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 tons annually on the Pacific Coast. Why compel the buyers to pay 5 cents on each ton into the United States Treasury for the benefit of other sections of the country which do not reciprocate? Why not, at least, let Alaska herself get the benefit of the five-cent royalty?

"The proper way to handle the Alaskan coal situation, we feel, is to have the Government sell the lands at a nominal sum, in tracts platted out by the Geological Department in sizes varying according to the topography of the country, and in such a way as to permit the owners to operate them together under one management instead of uneconomically under many small managements.

"At present the tracts are laid out by parallel lines, utterly irrespective of the topography of the land. Under the system we favor, the Government should take, after the coal is mined, a royalty of 5 cents a ton, but this money should be paid into a fund for the benefit of Alaska, the building and maintenance of roads, schoolhouses, and the like. The Government should also name the price of the product, and lay down all laws for the protection of the lives and interests of citizens in the mines.

"Under the present system all is in confusion as concerns the purchasing of lands. Single corporations were allowed to buy as much as 2,560 acres of coal lands, but the Government refused to give patents, and has annulled all laws affecting coal lands."

The large forest reserves in Southern Alaska, totaling 26,761,656 acres, or 41,000 square miles, are said to be utterly useless by those opposed to the pending bill. They insist that there are few forests there; that it costs the Government more to collect taxes for the use of its timber than it gets when the taxes are paid. The forest reserves, moreover, they insist, block out of valuable fishing territory the fishermen who would settle there if the land were thrown open, prevent the needful building of railroads at the head of the Gulf of Alaska, where such building was already under way, and block the gateways through which the coal mined in the interior must come to the sea.

In many cases, they maintain, the forest reservations have been carried so far as to leave only a scant mile of circuit around the towns and cities, including the capital of the territory itself. And yet it is pointed out, the wood, especially in the large Chugach forest reserve, is so water-logged as to be useless even for firewood, forcing the settlers to pay $18 to $20 a ton for coal from British Columbia. And this reserve takes in the rich Bering coal fields and all the territory that is reached by the Copper River and Northwestern Railway.

"We want constructive legislation," said Dr. McKenzie yesterday. "We want a Moses to lead us out of this wilderness of trouble. The continual muckraking has made the present officials so timid that it is almost impossible to get relief.

"The people of Alaska hope that the present Secretary of the Interior, who is now on a tour of inspection in Alaska, will report in such a way as to bring about action for the much needed relief. Yet Mr. Fisher is considered an extreme conservationist of the Gifford Pinchot type. The people of Alaska are getting most thoroughly disheartened, and unless something is done immediately the bulk of the settlers there will migrate over into British Columbia."

MANILA REPORTS 'QUAKE.

Seismograph in This Country Also Records Severe, but Distant, Shocks.

MANILA, Aug. 17.—The seismograph here recorded a series of strong earthquakes as occurring at an estimated distance of 2,000 miles from Manila to-day. The tremors continued with evident violence for a period of two hours.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—An earthquake of violence, lasting one hour and forty-eight minutes, was recorded by the seismograph at Georgetown University last evening, beginning at 5:43 o'clock. The record was found when the instrument was read this morning. The observer estimated that the disturbance had occurred abroad, probably in Europe.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—The earthquake reported from various points was registered on the seismograph at the State Museum last night. It began at 8:10 P. M., and lasted about an hour and a half.

Fordham College estimates that the earthquake recorded Wednesday afternoon by the seismograph at that institution, and by other instruments in different parts of the country, was 4,847 miles distant from New York. The movement was East and West. The record began here at 3:31 P. M.; the first shock lasted 12 minutes; the second 11 minutes, and the subsequent disturbances continued for 24 minutes.

NAMED FOR FOREIGN SERVICE

President Taft Sends a Batch of Appointments to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—President Taft to-day sent to the Senate a number of diplomatic and consular nominations. Among them are:

Willing Spencer, Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Embassy at Berlin.

Arthur H. Frazier, Pennsylvania, to be Second Secretary of the Embassy at Vienna.

George C. Tarler, New York, to be Secretary of the Legation at Montevideo.

Roger S. Greene, Massachusetts, to be Consul-General at Hankow, China.

Charles M. Freeman, New Hampshire, to be Consul at Sydney, N. S.

Allen Gard, New Jersey, to be Consul at Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Edward W. Trimmer, New York, to be Consul at Niagara Falls, Ontario.

Charles H. Hathaway, Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.

Frederick T. F. Dumont, Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Guadeloupe, West Indies.

Most of the appointments are promotions and transfers within the foreign service. Nine of the consular nominees, however, are appointed from civil life, after competitive examinations. An effort is being made to apportion equally the appointments among the several States. Of the seventy-four consular jobs thus filled, 39 have been awarded to Southern and 35 to Northern States.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE LESLIE.

Lambs Conduct a Ceremony — Body Taken to Philadelphia for Burial.

Funeral services for George Leslie, for many years prominent in theatrical circles, were held yesterday in the Campbell Chapel in West Twenty-third Street. More than fifty members of the Lambs and other organizations attended. The arrangements were conducted by the Lambs Club, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Wasson of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church officiating.

The body was taken to Philadelphia, where the burial took place in the Laurel Hills Cemetery. Several members of the Lambs Club and some of his personal friends accompanied the body to the station.

Mr. Leslie's last work was with the Aborn Opera Company in Newark, N. J. There he suffered the attack of stomach trouble that later caused his death. He was taken to Flower Hospital in this city, and later to the home of Frederick Thompson in the Hotel Algonquin. Mr. Leslie gained fame as a mirth maker with the late Charles Hoyt when that actor-manager was a factor in the theatrical world.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. HORACE A. REYNOLDS died suddenly last night in his home in North Tarrytown after three weeks' illness. He was 48 years old, and was born in Pleasantville, N. Y. He was an exempt fireman and a member of Solomon Lodge, F. and A. M.

W. N. COLER, father of Bird S. Coler, died on Tuesday at the Hotel Regina, Interlaken, Switzerland, where he had been staying with his wife for part of the Summer. He was 85 years old, and head of the brokerage firm of W. N. Coler & Co.

PRINCE HENRY OF REUSS died of heart trouble on Wednesday while on a train on his way to Bad Kissingen, Germany. He was the head of the younger branch of the house of Reuss, and was born on May 28, 1832. He succeeded his father, who died in 1867, as a General of infantry, and held other military titles by inheritance.

ANGUS CAMPBELL of Pittsburgh, inventor of the cotton harvester, which revolutionized cotton picking, died in Hamilton, Ontario, while on a visit to his daughter. He was a native of Canada and was 80 years old.

HENRY C. GODWIN, President and General Manager of the Godwin Clothing Company of Knoxville, Tenn., died Wednesday at the age of 80 years.

ALBERT GARNIER, once French billiard champion, died in Paris on Wednesday. He was the first world's champion at the game of three-ball carrom billiards, winning the first tournament in which that form of the game was played in New York on June 23 to 30, 1873.

ELIZARETH AYMAR, daughter of the late John Q. Aymar, died at her country home at Woodland, East Islip, L. I., on Wednesday at the age of 84 years.

THOMAS LINDLEY GRAHAM, for years Professor of Latin in schools and academies in New York and Philadelphia, and later editor of the York (Penn.) Daily Gazette, is dead at his home in Whitehouse, N. J., after a long illness from heart disease. He was 65 years of age. He retired less than a year ago on account of ill health.

WILLIAM R. PETERS, Jr., died to-day at the home of his father, William R. Peters of Oyster Bay, N. Y. He was 24 years old and was graduated from Yale in the class of '08. He would have been graduated by Columbia University as a civil engineer this year. He had been sick since last March, when he was stricken with grippe.

GRANT MASE is dead at his home at Fishkill Landing, aged 33 years. He was for several years associated with James Montgomery Flagg, and with Mrs. Flagg posed for all his drawings.

CELIA A. SENAT, aged 86, widow of Louis B. Senat of Philadelphia, died last night suddenly at Hotel Champernowne, Kittery Point, N. H.

FREDERICK H. WILLS died yesterday in his home in Plainfield, N. J. He had been an insurance broker in New York since 1868 and a resident of Plainfield for fifty years. Mr. Wills was 70 years old. His death resulted from heart trouble.

Dr. CHARLES V. BUTTLER, brother-in-law of Dr. Frank M. Donohue of New Brunswick, N. J., died suddenly in Paris on Tuesday. Dr. Buttler had never recovered from the shock of the death of his son, Gardiner Haviland Buttler, last December.

THOMAS C. RICHARDS, aged 76, Vice President of the Connecticut State Board of Trade, died in his home in Winsted, Conn., yesterday afternoon of blood poisoning and apoplexy. He had been ill several days. Mr. Richards was President and Treasurer and principal owner of the T. C. Richards Hardware Company, which was started in New York in 1853.

YESTERDAY'S WILLS.

REGINA L. HIRSH, died Aug. 3, 1911; left $1,000 personalty to be divided equally among her husband, Charles L. Hirsh; Lillian Solomon, her daughter, and her son, Joseph J. Hirsh, all of 515 West 110th Street.

THOMAS ROCHE, died June 3, 1911; left more than $10,000 realty and $30,000 personalty; $15,000 to Mary McNamara of 308 East Fifty-second Street, $15,000 to Michael Fay, $1,000 to Michael McNamara, $500 to Ellen Reardon of 515 Union Street, Brookl

GIANTS CLIMB INTO SECOND PLACE AGAIN

The Cincinnati Reds Weak All Around and Drop Two One-Sided Games.

THE SCORE.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	4	3	1	4	0	1	0	...	10
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4

NEW YORK.

	AB	R	H	BB	SO	PO	A	E
Devore, lf	5	0	1	0	1	3	0	0
Murray, cf	5	2	1	2	0	1	4	0
Doyle, 2b	4	1	1	0	0	2	1	1
Snodgrass, rf	4	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Becker, lf	4	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
Merkle, 1b	4	2	1	0	0	11	0	0
Fletcher, ss	4	2	1	2	0	2	3	0
Meyers, c	4	1	2	0	0	5	1	0
Ames, p	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Total	37	10	10	4	2	27	11	1

CINCINNATI.

	AB	R	H	BB	SO	PO	A	E
Bescher, lf	5	1	2	0	1	2	0	0
Bates, cf	5	0	1	0	1	3	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b	4	0	1	0	1	7	1	0
Mitchell, rf	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Marsans, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Downey, ss	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Egan, 2b	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Grant, 3b	4	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
McLean, c	3	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
Reyerold, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Smith, p	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	1
Total	37	2	7	1	4	21	9	5

Two-base hits—Becker (2,) Devlin, Wilson. Sacrifice hit—Snodgrass. Sacrifice fly—Crandall. Stolen bases—Murray, Herzog. First base on errors—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 7. Double play—Fletcher, Doyle and Merkle. Struck out—By Crandall, 4; by Smith, 2. Bases on balls—Off Crandall, 1; off Smith, 8. Wild pitch—Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Finneran. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

That team which was also on the field at the Polo Grounds yesterday while the Giants were playing ball wasn't the Sleepy Hollow nine. It was Cincinnati. Honest. The most difficult thing New York had to do was to defeat the Reds twice, and that was easy. The first of the double-header went to the Giants 10 to 4 and the second game 15 to 2. The Cincinnati team has almost gained a place in the world's history along with the Pyramids, Pompeii, and other ancient ruins.

It is a shame to impose on the Reds, but the twin victory served to boost the Giants into second place in the flag pursuit, which in a measure compensates for the day's outing. The elements surmised what was coming off, and in the first game a pair of showers burst upon the diamond and did everything possible to discourage what was sure to follow. The first shower stopped the plan for a while, and 15,000 persons then learned that a grand stand in course of construction is as waterproof as a sieve.

Out in the bleachers the spectators got soaked, and when the sun came out, a little later, they hung their coats, collars, and neckties on the top of the fence to dry. It was a tough experience for the girls' bonnets and a harrowing experience for the men who object to water in any form. It was an assemblage of stickers, and no one quit just because he got a little damp. They sat through the two games until they were dried out again. The rain didn't drive as many away as Cincinnati's ludicrous performances.

Dick Hennessey and Rube Faust furnished so much fun between the two games that the crowd almost started a petition to have them perform instead of Cincinnati. Dick Hennessey is the Giants' batboy. Rube Faust isn't a boy. Dick is 10 years old, and covered first base in the practice with Merkle's glove. Manager McGraw covered second and Larry McLean was behind the bat. Red-hot grounders and throws with lots of steam were peppered at little Dick and he ate them up. The Reds envied him. Faust was warming up Rube Marquard, and one of the shoots slipped through his hands and caught him in the eye. Down he went, and when revived went out and circled the bases on a bunt.

The first game permitted the Giants to open up with "Bobby" Keefe for some timely work early in the season. Keefe was pounded for twelve hits and nine runs in six innings. Humphries succeeded him, and Herzog took the starch out of his work with a home-run slam into the left-field bleachers. About the only feature to the first struggle was the noble efforts of Doyle and Snodgrass to get out in the fifth inning and the Reds' colossal ignorance of how to do it.

It was this way. Doyle tripled. Snodgrass tapped a grounder to Downey and Larry started home. Downey threw to Clarke at the plate, and he dropped the ball as Doyle started back to third. That started a wild-goose chase. Snodgrass ran all the way around to third, and when the Reds found Doyle too slippery to catch they tried to get Snodgrass. No, he also refused to be put out. Doyle and Snodgrass laughed at the Reds, and after a most ridiculous mix-up both got back to their bases safely. Clarke Griffith turned his back to the play. He didn't have the heart to watch it. Everybody else saw their sides. No team ever lived that could do that but Cincinnati.

Also let it be mentioned that "Red" Ames pitched the game, and not all the baseball writers in the world could make that true against this team.

The Giants' Batting Association lost a salaried workman when Frank Smith consented to pitch for the Reds. He pitched the second game. In the first inning Devore was sent to the bat. Five of them were used and all hit safely. Smith forced in two runs all alone without the aid of an error. Crandall was careless only for an instant in the fourth inning, when 4 hits and three singles gave the Reds two runs.

The Giants kept pushing in one run after another at their own sweet will until the first half of the eighth inning. Then Devore opened with a single, scored second on Murray's double, and third on Doyle's single. Snodgrass was safe on Bescher's error, and Becker's single scored Devore and Murray. Merkle's single scored Doyle and Snodgrass. Becker was caught at the plate on Fletcher's single, and Meyers's single scored Merkle. Ames was safe on Bescher's error, and Fletcher scored on Devore's single. Murray was safe on Bescher's error, and Ames scored on Doyle's single. Snodgrass was safe on Bescher's error, and Murray scored on Becker's single. Merkle was safe on Bescher's error, and Snodgrass scored on Fletcher's single. Becker was caught at the plate on Meyers's single, and Merkle scored on Devore's single. Fletcher was caught at the plate on Murray's single, and Ames scored on Doyle's single. Snodgrass was safe on Bescher's error, and Becker scored on Merkle's single. Merkle was caught at the plate on Fletcher's single, and Meyers scored on Devore's single. Fletcher was caught at the plate on Murray's single

KLAUS WINS ALL THE WAY FROM THOMPSON

Pittsburgh Middleweight Outclasses Cyclone Johnny in National S. C. Bout.

Frank Klaus, the Pittsburgh middleweight, outpointed and outslugged Cyclone Johnny Thompson, who claims the middleweight title, in a bout that went the ten rounds limit at the National Sporting Club last night. As was the case in his recent bout with Willie Lewis, Thompson failed to show anything approaching championship caliber and he ran second to the Pittsburgher practically all the way. At the finish Thompson's face bore many marks of the stiff milling, while Klaus left the ring almost without a scratch. One of the largest crowds at the National Sporting Club since the Wolgast-Brown bout attended last night's exhibition. In the crowd was Frank O'Neil of Binghamton, one of the boxing commissioners recently appointed by Gov. Dix. Tommy Ryan of Syracuse, a former holder of the middleweight championship, also witnessed the bout.

Thompson appeared to be in better form than when he fought Lewis here a few months ago. He has since lost considerable of the superfluous flesh around his waist line, but this work last night did not show any more speed. Thompson's style is generally disappointing and this bout proved no exception. He bored in with his head down, making no attempt to do any open fighting, and Klaus had such a strong defense that he made his opponent's efforts at infighting look ridiculous. Time after time the clinching became so monotonous that the spectators voiced their disapproval with hisses and jeers. Klaus seemed willing enough to mix matters, but Thompson's style of fighting generally had him sewed up.

The Cyclone was not only shy in quantity of his punches, but he also showed to disadvantage in their quality. The most of the blows that he landed on Klaus were so deficient of steam that they would hardly rock a lightweight, much less a sturdy middleweight like the Pittsburgher. About the only thing that Thompson showed last night was ability to absorb punishment. Klaus landed repeatedly with stinging right uppercuts on Thompson's jaw, head, and body, and several of these punches shook the Cyclone from head to feet, but they never had him in apparent distress. Thompson never showed a tendency to back away from the stiff punching. Neither scored a knockdown, and both were on their feet and fighting strong at the finish.

It was announced before the bout that both men had scaled under the middleweight limit, 158 pounds. Klaus had a bit the better of Thompson in height and reach, and appeared to be in fine condition. Thompson seemed a bit too big around the waist. They agreed to break clean at the order of the referee.

Barrow Seeks Bottle Thrower.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—President Edward Barrow of the Eastern League came here to-day to investigate the assault on Umpire Hart after yesterday's game between Rochester and Baltimore. He offered a reward of $200 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person who struck Hart with a bottle and rendered him unconscious. A large detail of police was present at the ball grounds to-day to preserve order. Hart and Kerin umpired the game, but there was no disturbance.

Outfielder Zinn for Yankees.

Guy Zinn, an outfielder of the Altoona, Penn., Club, has been purchased by the New York American League Club and will report next season. In 77 games played this season Zinn hit for an average of .341 and fielded for a percentage of .961. Zinn bats left handed.

SELVASIA FIRST IN STAKE.

Walter Cox Wins Three of Four Heats with Mare at Fort Erie.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The King George Stake, valued at $5,000 for 2:12 trotters, feature event at the track at Fort Erie this afternoon, went to Belvasia, driven by Walter Cox. Belvasia won the first heat handily from Chatty Direct. Ed. Geers, with Arlo Leyburn, landed the second heat, when Cox got into a pocket with the favorite and was unable to get out, finishing almost last. The third heat found Belvasia again in a pocket, but Cox got free at the far turn, and rushed under the wire ahead of Arlo Leyburn. Al. Stanley, who finished fourth, was placed last for pacing. The road horse started to pace after being sent away, and traveled a quarter of a mile at that gait. The summaries:

2:09 pace declared off.

2:09 trot; purse, $1,200; best three in five.

Mudaguay, b. m., by Guy Axworthy (Sereill)	1	1	1
Dorothy Hansboro, b. m. (Shank)	2	2	4
Direct Tone, br. g. (Opdyke)	5	4	2
Viola Strong, b. m. (Geers)	4	5	5
Major Wellington, b. g. (McHenry)	3	Ds	

Time—2:14¾; 2:10¼; 2:10¾.

2:12 trot; King George Y. stake; purse, $5,000; best three in five.

Belvasia, b. m., by Bingara (Cox)	1	1	1
Arlo Leyburn, b. m. (Geers)	2	3	3
Chatty Direct, b. m. (Tallman)	5	2	2
Al Stanley, ro. h. (Whitehead)	3	4	5
Sue D., b. m. (Snow)	6	6	6
High Admiral, blk. h. (Jones)	7	7	4
Charles Thomas, br. g. (Mitchell)	8	5	8
High Private, bl. h. (Proctor)	4	8	Dr

Time—2:09¾; 2:09¾; 2:07¾; 2:09¾.

2:15 pace; purse, $1,200; best three in five.

Ernest, b. g., by Hesperus (Cox)	1	1	1
Cope, ch. g. (Lang)	2	2	2
Rosewood, b. m. (Bassett)	3	4	3
Gasent, blk. m. (Snow)	4	3	Dr
Pauline, b. m. (Clayworth)	5	5	Ds
Rex Dillard, br. g. (Powell)	6	Ds	

Time—2:10¾; 2:10¾; 2:12¾.

THREE RECORD HEATS.

Independence Boy Makes World's Average in Winning King Stakes.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 17.—The feature of the second day of the International Breeders' race meeting here to-day was the breaking of the world's record in the King Stakes of $3,000 for 2:04 pacers. The Hoster-Columbus Breweries Stakes of $10,000 for 2:15 trotters was the carded feature, but as a racing attraction the King Stakes overshadowed the rich trotting stake.

In the first heat Independence Boy set the pace into the stretch, where he was challenged by Earl, Jr., the favorite, and the pair fought it out to the wire, Independence Boy pushing his nose in front in the last two strides. In the second heat Major Mallow led until the stretch was reached, and then Independence Boy and Earl, Jr., again shot to the front and passed under the wire so close together that it required the verdict of the Judges to know that Independence Boy had won again. In the third heat Independence Boy forged to the front on the upper turn, gaining a lead which Earl, Jr., could not overcome, giving the former a victory in straight heats.

The average time was one-sixth of a second over 2:02, and this is claimed as the world's record for the three heats in a race, beating the average of the three heats paced by these horses at Cleveland last week by a quarter of a second.

"Danny" Maher Exonerated.

REDCAR, England, Aug. 17.—At a meeting to-day the stewards of the Jockey Club inquired into the incident at Leicester last Friday, when "Danny" Maher was set down for his riding of Lord Rosebery's Sallust. The stewards, after hearing the circumstances, exonerated the American jockey of all blame.

Three Pitchers for the Cubs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Charley Smith, pitcher with the Newark Club of the Eastern League, has been purchased by the Cubs for immediate delivery. Some money and a player or two will be turned over to Newark in payment for Smith. President Murphy of the Cubs also completed a deal with the Rockford Club of the Wisconsin-Illinois League for the services of Pitchers Slapnicka and Marshall, to be added to the Cub roster next Spring.

NICHOLAS BEST IN SWIM.

Captures 70-Yard Event, Feature of Series at Steeplechase Park.

Four events each of seventy yards duration made up the programme of swimming contests decided last night in the pool at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island.

The feature event was the seventy-yard swim, scratch, for men, in which twenty-four entries were received and was decided in trial heats. D. Nicholas of St. Mark's Lyceum, who captured his event last week, repeated his performance, and won by inches after finishing second in his trial. Four heats were necessary before the pick of the entries were finally sent away to decide the supremacy.

R. Webb of Bath Beach won the seventy-yard event for boys in easy fashion after leading all the way, and came up to the finish with plenty of speed, five yards ahead of his nearest competitor, T. McGrath, also of Bath Beach.

Girls figured in two events, one being a novice contest and the other a handicap. In the novice swim Miss M. Hyatt of the Mermaid Swimming Club proved to be the best of the non-winners and showed the way in masterly fashion, winning easily by about six yards. The time for the event was 1:25.

Summary of the events:

70-Yard Swim, Scratch—Won by D. Nichols, St. Mark's Lyceum; F. Wilson, Bath Beach, second; C. Rose, Bath Beach, third. Time—0:50.

70-Yard Swim, (Scratch,) Boys.—Won by R. Webb, Bath Beach; T. McGrath, Bath Beach, second; E. O'Neil, Bath Beach, third. Time—0:59.

70-Yard Swim, (Novice,) Girls.—Won by Miss M. Hyatt, Mermaid Swimming Club; Miss R. Wetzel, Ocean Athletic Club, second; Miss L. Mullen, Bath Beach, third. Time—1:25.

70-Yard Swim, (Handicap,) Girls.—Won by Miss B. Villar, Brooklyn, (6 seconds); Miss T. Bowan, Bath Beach, (scratch,) second; Miss B. Hixson, Bath Beach, (6 seconds,) third. Time—1:28.

Lieut. Anding Wins Leach Cup.

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Aug. 17.—The Leach Cup match and All Comers off-hand match were the only ones to be completed to-day at the National Rifle Association's tournament. Fair weather conditions prevailed. The Leach Cup match was won by Lieut. S. W. Anding, United States Infantry, with a score of 221. Sergt. W. F. Lounsbury, Spring Field, second, with 103, and Sergt. Fr. B. Crozier, United States Marine Corps, third, with 100.

Lieut. A. B. Norton, Ohio, won the All Comers off-hand match with a score of 93. Capt. D. C. McDougal, United States Marine Corps, and Lieut. Swift finished with a tie score of 92.

Three hundred and fifty-one entries began the Marine Corps match on the rifle range. The five highest to finish for the day were: Capt. R. R. Keator, Kansas, 97; Sergt. D. M. Kean, Massachusetts; Sergt. R. L. Tyler, Alabama; Sergt. V. F. Lassalley, New York, and Sergt. C. V. Van Amburg, Massachusetts, 96 each.

McFarland to Box Lee Kelly.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 17.—Officials of the Mozart Society have sent a telegram to Packey McFarland accepting the Chicago boxer's terms to appear in a six-round no-decision bout here on the night of Labor Day, the club naming Lee Kelly of St. Louis to oppose McFarland.

BOSTON SLOOP WINS RACE.

Windward of New York Second in Intensely Series at Marblehead.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 17.—It was only by a narrow margin that the sloop Amoret, owned by C. B. and H. S. Wheelock of Boston, won the first of the series of races in the New York-Boston intercity match between 31-raters off here to-day, the sloop Windward, owned by R. J. Monks of New York, pressing the Amoret closely at the finish, only a little more than a minute behind. Although the Boston sloop Timandra, owned by J. B. Fallon, sailed a poor race, she gained third place, and put Boston in the lead on points through the disqualification of the second New York sloop, Joyant, owned by W. H. Childs. The point standing to-night was: Boston—Amoret, 4; Timandra, 3-4; New York—Windward, 3; Joyant, 0—2.

The series is an outcome of the recent visit to Rye, N. Y., of the Boston boats as challengers for the Manhasset Bay Cup, which they failed to lift.

The races will be continued to-morrow and Saturday. The summary:

Amoret, Boston, C. B. and H. S. Wheelock	1:26:00
Windward, New York, R. J. Monks	1:26:44
Timandra, J. B. Fallon, Boston	1:40:30
Joyant, New York, W. H. Childs	Disqualified

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Forecast for cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair Friday, except showers in western portion. Saturday showers; light to moderate winds, mostly southwesterly.

South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—Friday and Saturday fair; light to moderate winds, mostly southerly.

Florida—Fair in central and southern, showers in northern portion Friday. Saturday showers; light to moderate winds, mostly southerly.

Tennessee—Local showers Friday. Saturday fair in western, showers in eastern portion; light to moderate, mostly winds.

Kentucky—Fair Friday, except probably local showers. Saturday fair.

Arkansas—Local showers Friday. Saturday generally fair.

Texas—Fair Friday, except local showers Friday and probably Saturday.

Ohio—Showers Friday, except generally fair in northwest portion. Saturday fair, except showers in extreme southern portion; light to moderate variable winds.

Indiana and Illinois—Fair Friday, except local showers in eastern portion Friday. Saturday fair; light to moderate variable winds, becoming southerly.

Lower Michigan—Fair Friday and Saturday; light to moderate variable winds.

Wisconsin—Fair Friday and Saturday; light to moderate northerly winds, becoming variable Saturday.

Minnesota—Fair Friday, warmer in southwest portion; Saturday fair; light to moderate northerly winds, becoming variable.

Iowa—Local showers Friday, except generally fair in northeast portion. Saturday fair.

Missouri—Local showers Friday. Saturday fair.

North Dakota—Fair and warmer Friday. Saturday fair.

South Dakota—Local showers Friday. Saturday fair.

Nebraska—Local showers Friday; warmer in northwest portion. Saturday fair.

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Labor Day EXCURSIONS

Niagara Falls & Return $10.00
Tickets good going on trains Sept. 1 after 8 P. M. and on all trains of Sept. 2 and 3 via Lackawanna Railroad. Limited for return, leaving Niagara Falls not later than 10:30 P. M. Sept. 6.
Toronto and Return $11.50
Tickets good going on all trains of Aug. 29, returning to New York not later than Sept. 6.
Delaware Water Gap, Pa., and Return - - $3.40
Stroudsburg, Pa., " " - - $3.50
Cresco, Pa., " " - - $4.15
Mount Pocono, Pa., " " - - $4.50
Tickets on sale daily. Good to return until Oct. 31
NEW YORK: Broadway, Cor. Wall St. Broadway, Cor. Howard St. Broadway, Cor. 28th St. Broadway, Cor. 42d St.
BROOKLYN: 801 Fulton St.
NEWARK: Broad & Market Sts.
Lackawanna Railroad
The Road of Anthracite.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS
To HIGHLAND FALLS, FISHKILL and NEWBURGH.
STR. BENJ. B. ODELL (NEW) from Pier 54, N. R., foot Franklin St., 9 A. M., West 129th St. 9:30 A. M. Returning leaves NEWBURGH 4:00 P. M.; HIGHLAND FALLS 7:00 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 90c.
Music—Restaurant—No Bar.
Hotel Beaconcrest, on historic Mt. Beacon, reached by Central Hudson boats and Incline Railway.

UP THE SOUND
BEST SUNDAY EXCURSION OUT OF NEW YORK
BRIDGEPORT AND RETURN $1.00 Round Trip
SUNDAY, AUG. 20, at 10:30 A. M., from Pier 13, East River, foot of Pike St., N. Y., West and Commodious Twin Screw Steel Steamship HARTFORD, stopping about TWO hours at Bridgeport, Ct. Telephone 3700 Beekman.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
CONEY ISLAND
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Boats operated by this Company DO NOT land at West 42d St. or at Steamboat Pier, but tickets ONLY as from Steamboat Co.'s ticket offices.
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET.
9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M.
LEAVE WEST 42D STREET, NORTH RIVER.
9:15, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 P. M.
LEAVE BATTERY, SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL STREET.
10:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 P. M.
Auto connect: Close foot of 129th St. with Broadway cars.
Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents. From Pier 1, N. R., 60 Cents.
Inc. Admission to Steeplechase Park.
FISHING BANKS, STEAMER TAURUS
Leaves 129th St., N. R., 7:30 A. M.; Pier (new) 1, N. R., 8:30 A. M. Ball and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, $1.50; Ladies, 50c; Children, 25c.

Rockaway Beach
Steamer "Grand Republic"
Lv. Yonkers, 9:45 A. M. daily.
Lv. W. 129th St., 10:40 A. M. | 1:45 P. M.
Lv. Pier 1, N. R., 10:50 A. M. | 1:55 P. M.
Lv. Rockaway Beach, 11:30, 6:45 P. M.
Trip marked * transfers to Str. Grand Republic.
Round Trip Tickets, 50c; Children, 25c. Include adm. to Steeplechase Park at Rockaway.

MIDLAND BEACH
STATEN ISLAND
Railroad arrangements and refined surroundings. Cleanest, safest bathing on the Atlantic coast. SCHEDULE OF BOATS—From Battery Landing, 9 A. M., 12:15, 2:45, and 7 P. M. From Staten Island Ferry, Bay and Hamilton Sts., 10:15, 1:45, 5:15, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
RETURNING 11:05 A. M., 1:30, 4, and 7 P. M. on Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, 11:05 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:30, and 9 P. M.

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong, $1.00
EVERY SUNDAY and HOLIDAY
Leave W. 23d St. 8:15, Liberty St. 8:40 a. m.
Atlantic City, $2.50
NEXT SUNDAY
Leave W. 23d St. 7:30, Liberty St. 8:00 a. m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
HARD COAL! NO SMOKE! COMFORT!

BRIDGEPORT
EXCURSION EVERY SUNDAY
The New Palace Steel Steamer MONTAUK
Lv. W. 131st St. 9:00 A. M.; Manhattan Beach 9:30 A. M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:15 A. M.
Round Trip 75 CENTS
Due N. Y. 6 P. M.
Music, cafe and restaurant on board.
For stateroom and information phone 3170 Boston.

CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISES
Feb. 1, 1912, 16 days' cruise, including three excursions, $400 and upward.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Feb. 1, 1912, 131 days, $1,000 and upward.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

Sight-Seeing Yacht Clifton,
Around Manhattan Island, foot W. 22d St., 10:30, 2:30; Battery, 12:30, 4:30. Tel. 6040 Beekman.

CLEN ISLAND
ROUND TRIP 50c BOATS
DAILY, lv. Battery 9:45, 11:15, 1:30, 3:00, 5:15, 7; R. 24th St. ½ hr. later; 129th St., 10 min. later; 42d St., 20 min. later; 59th St., 30 min. later; Bronx, 10, 2, 3, 4, 6:30, 8:00, 9:30

Diversify Your Investments

It is a good plan to distribute money among different types of investment, rather than to place it all in any one particular property. This method of investing makes a strong appeal to those investors who require good security and stability, combined with a liberal rate of income.

Write for our Circular No. 686, "A Judicious Investment," which treats this subject in detail, and which is accompanied by a diversified list of offerings yielding a return averaging approximately 5½ per cent.

Spencer Trask & Co.

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Write for Circular

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Engineers and Bankers,

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New "Tax Day"

"Tax Day" in New York City has been changed from the second Monday in January to the first day in October. As all bonds, owned by residents of New York City, can be made Tax Exempt, we shall be glad to furnish authentic information regarding this and other tax legislation recently enacted.

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International Nickel Stocks
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100 Chartiers Bank Stock
200 Eastern Steel Com. Stock
100 General Motors Pfd. Stock
50 Northwestern Commercial Stock
10 National Surety Stock
100 Pay-As-You-Enter-Car Com. Stock
100 Singer Manufacturing Stock
75 United Cigar Stores Stock
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50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
50 Cook & Bernheimer Com. Stock
200 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd. Stock
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50 J. G. White & Co. Pfd. Stock
200 Madison Square Garden Stock
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Recovery Follows Early Selling, Which Brought New Low Prices—Reaction at Close.

MORE RESISTANCE SHOWN

Sentiment Not Changed, but Low Prices Apparently Induce More Buying of Stocks.

It was not due to any change in sentiment regarding the outlook that the market improved in the early hours of trading yesterday, but apparently the point had been reached in the decline at which sufficient buying was induced to contest any further decline. Whether this buying represented banking support, as some thought was the case, or genuine accumulation of stocks will appear more clearly later, but it had the effect of turning prices up rather sharply after a further break which occurred just after the opening on which several important issues touched lower prices than any previously reached. Union Pacific, which had been under greater pressure than any other stock, rallied over 3 points, and good recoveries were made in most other issues. The advance did not hold well, however, and when fresh selling in some volume occurred later in the session a good deal of the recovery was lost. Union Pacific closed 1¾ points below the best, but retained a net gain of ⅝. Canadian Pacific and Erie were the only other active stocks which made net gains. Most of the net losses were fractional, but Lehigh Valley, which at the close touched again the low price of the year, lost 1¾ points, and Great Northern preferred's loss amounted to an even point.

There was certainly less continuous pressure upon the market yesterday than during most of the earlier days of the decline, and this in itself was calculated to give greater heart to those who for some days had felt attracted by the prices at which stocks were selling, but who were deterred from buying because of the apparently heavy liquidation from undetermined sources. The bank statements of the past two weeks have shown a substantial contraction in loans as a result of the liquidation in the stock market, although not all of the stock which has come upon the market since the beginning of August, if banking estimates of the selling be accurate, has been stock which had been carried on borrowed money. At the same time a diminution of the amount of bank funds released by reason of sales of stock would be one indication that the volume of actual liquidation was lessening. Something of this kind was suggested in yesterday's preliminary estimates of to-morrow's bank statement which indicated a much smaller reduction in loans than the $27,000,000 decrease reported last Saturday. If the preliminary indications are borne out, this week's statement will show a reduction of not much, if any more, than $10,000,000. The banks have apparently gained cash to about this same figure, but reserve requirements are likely to be increased, for the indications are that a very large increase in deposits will be reported. These are tendencies which throw an interesting side light on the market situation. Even at the level to which stocks have declined the banks which hold their call loans at 2½ per cent. are finding it difficult to lend their money, which goes far toward bearing out the reports by commission houses that the general public demand for stocks has not increased materially on the decline. On the other hand, the apparent lessening of the liquidating movement is calculated to give encouragement to those who, even at higher prices than those now prevailing, were disposed to regard the standard stocks as cheap from the point of view of the investor. From a trader's point of view, stocks are not cheap until practically all danger of further decline is removed, but, from the investor's point of view, stocks may well appear cheap even before it is clear that no further liquidation sufficient to depress prices is impending. Apparently what has been deterring more confident buying of stocks during the past week or ten days has not been so much fear of a further possible decline as uncertainty regarding the motives which have been prompting the selling and uneasiness over the effect of political activities against business. Regarding both of these matters, sentiment was apparently unchanged yesterday, but the mere fact that the market was more two-sided than on most other days of late indicated some improvement over the condition recently prevailing on the Stock Exchange.

A reminder of one of the factors which go to make up the strength of underlying conditions, the soundness of which present a curious contrast with the Stock Exchange unsettlement of the past two or three weeks, is found in the statement of the country's foreign trade for the month of July. The exports for the month were $13,000,000 larger than those of the same month last year, being exceeded only by the July exports in 1907, and the excess of exports over imports amounted to $9,500,000. A year and two years ago July showed an adverse balance of trade, but since then the foreign trade movement has turned handsomely in favor of this country, and it is gratifying to have the first month of the new fiscal year show such a comfortable credit balance. That the London money market has been moving into a position of increased strength much as has our own banking position during the past two or three weeks was indicated in yesterday's statement of the Bank of England, which showed an increase in the proportion of reserve to liability from 54.09 per cent. last week to 55.91 per cent. this week.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Smelting and Refining Co. for annual meeting.
International Smelting and Refining Co. for dividend.
Iowa Central Railway for annual meeting.
National Lead Co. for dividend on preferred.
Pittsburgh Steel Co. for dividend on preferred.
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey for dividend.
Stern Brothers Co. for dividend on preferred.
United States Envelope for dividend on preferred.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Norfolk & Western Railway on preferred.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday Bid.	Asked.
3½s, May, 1957, old	100¾	100	100¾	100
3½s, May, 1957, new	100¾	100	100¾	100
4s, May, 1917, old	100¾	100	100¾	100
4s, May, 1917, new	100¾	100	100¾	100
4s, May, 1957, reg. old	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
4s, Sept., 1960, new	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
4s, May, 1959, reg.	100¾	100	100¾	100
4s, Nov., 1958, reg.	100¾	100	100¾	100
4s, May, 1959, reg.	100¾	100	100¾	100
4s, May, 1959, coup.	100¾	100	100¾	100
4s, Nov., 1964, reg.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
4s, May, 1964, reg.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
4½s, Nov., 1911, reg.	100¾	100	100¾	100

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver 1-16d higher in London, at 24d per ounce, and in New York 1-16 lower, at 53c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 42c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday.

Total sales Aug. 17, 1911 1,000,000
From Jan. 1, 1911 67,000,000
Same period last year 118,000,000

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
80¾	80	70,500	Amalgamated Copper	81¾	80¼	80¾	-1¼
83½	84	1,200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	84	82½	83½	-1
81½	81¾	4,000	Am. Beet Sugar	81	80	81	+¼
64	64¼	400	Am. Can	64¼	64	64	+¼
31½	32	1,000	Am. Can pf	31¾	31½	31½	+¼
57½	57¾	700	Am. Car & Foundry	58¼	57¼	57¾	+¾
39¾	40	700	Am. Cotton Oil	39¾	39¾	39¾	
218	220	100	Am. Express	215	215	215	-10
13¾	13	700	Am. Ice Securities	13¾	13¾	13¾	+¾
24¼	24½	100	Am. Linseed	24¼	24¼	24¼	
23	23½	200	Am. Linseed pf	23	23	23	-1
27	28	800	Am. Locomotive	27	27	27	+¼
49	49	300	Am. Malt pf	49½	49½	49½	+1½
89¾	89¾	13,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	89¾	89¼	89¾	+¾
100	100¼	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	+¼
114¾	115¼	900	Am. Sugar Refining	114¾	114	114¾	+¾
114½	115	150	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115	115	115	
138¾	138¾	2,150	Am. Tel. & Tel.	138¾	138¼	138¾	+¾
		4,400	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	¾	⅝	⅝	
66	66¼	200	Am. Tobacco pf	66¾	66¾	66¾	-2
39	40	200	Am. Woolen	39¾	39¾	39¾	
87	88	300	Am. Woolen pf	88	88	88	-3
36¾	36¼	900	Anaconda Copper Co.	36¼	36¼	36¼	+¼
104¾	104¾	12,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104¾	104¾	104¾	+¾
102¾	103¼	900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	+¾
127	127	200	Atlantic Coast Line	127¼	126¾	126¾	-1¼
101¼	101⅝	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	101¾	101¾	101¾	+¾
80	80	500	Bethlehem Steel	80	80	80	-2
60¾	60¾	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	60	60	60¾	
74¾	75¼	5,800	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74¾	73¾	74¾	+¾
8	9	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	8½	8½	8½	
23¾	23¼	14,150	Canadian Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¾	+¾
25	25½	200	Central Leather Co.	25¾	25¾	25¾	
78¾	79¾	5,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	79¾	74¾	79¾	+¾
19¾	20½	300	Chicago Gt. Western	20	20	20	-1
89¾	89½	200	Chi. Gt. Western pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	+¾
118	113¾	10,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	113	113¾	113¾	+¾
140¾	141¼	1,500	Chi. & Northwestern	140¾	141	140	+¾
19	19¾	400	Chino Copper	19	19	19	+¾
48	50	2,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¾
49½	50		Colorado & Southern	49¾	49¾	49¾	
		1,000	Consolidated Coal	20	20	20	
134¾	135¼	1,910	Consolidated Gas	135	134¾	134¾	+¾
71	73	800	Corn Products Refining	71	71	71	
164¾	165	700	Delaware & Hudson	164	164	164	
830	830	100	Del., Lack. & Western	830	830	830	
24¾	25	100	Denver & Rio Grande	24¾	24¾	24¾	+¾
57	58	200	Den. & Rio Grande pf	57	57	57	+1
82	83	650	Distillers' Securities	82	82	82	+1
11	11	300	Duluth, S. S. & A.	10	10	10	-¾
11	11	300	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	11	11	11	
36¾	36¾	7,600	Erie	36¾	36¼	36¾	+¾
40¾	40¾	1,800	Erie 1st pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	+¾
39¾	40	100	Erie 2d pf.	40	40	40	+¾
153	154	900	General Electric	152	152¼	153	+¼
45	46	240	General Motors	45	45	45	
80¼	82¼	100	General Motors pf	82	82	82	-3
103	104	800	Goldfield Consol.	5¾	5¾	5½	-¼
122¾	124	2,050	Gt. N. certs. ore prop.	46¾	47	46¾	
140	140¾	700	Illinois Central	140	140¼	140¾	+¾
15	15½	1,450	Int.-Met. vot. tr. ctfs.	15¼	15⅜	15	
41¼	42	1,600	Int.-Met. pf.	41¾	42¼	41¾	+¾
		200	Int.-M. pf. v.tr.ctfs.ext.	40¾	41	41	
114¼	114	800	Int. Harvester	115	115	115	+¾
123¼	123¾	100	Int. Harvester pf.	123¾	123¾	123¾	+¾
83¼	84	400	Int. Steam Pump	83¼	82½	83¼	+¾
36	36	200	Iowa Central pf.	36	36	36	
29¼	30¼	200	Kansas City South.	30¼	29½	29¾	
104¾	104⅝	400	Laclede Gas	104¾	104¾	104¾	+¾
11	13	100	Lake Erie & West.	12½	12½	12½	-1¼
163	163¼	24,600	Lehigh Valley	163¾	162	162	-1¾
143¼	144	400	Louisville & Nash.	143	143¼	143¾	+¾
76¾	76¾	100	May Dept. Stores	75	75	75	
5¼	5½	200	Mercantile Marine	4¾	4¾	4¾	
15	15⅞	200	Mercantile Marine pf.	15	15¼	15	
19¾	19¾	800	Miami Copper	19¾	19¼	19¼	
133	134	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	133	134¼	133	+¾
31½	31⅝	2,600	Mo., Kansas & Texas	30¾	31¼	30¾	
40¾	40¾	9,600	Missouri Pacific	40¾	41¼	40	+2¼
134¼	134¼	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	134½	134½	134½	+¾
17	17	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	17	17	17	
50¾	50¾	810	Nat. Lead Co.	49¾	50¾	49¾	+¾
109¼	109¼	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	+¾
28¾	29¼	100	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	
17¼	17¼	1,300	Nev. Consol. Copper	17¼	17¼	17	
66	70	100	N. Y. Air Brake	66	66	66	+1
103¾	103¾	8,600	New York Central	103¼	103¼	103½	+¾
135¾	135¾	425	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	135¾	135	135	
103¾	103¾	500	Norfolk & Western	103¾	103½	103½	+¾
72	72	500	North American	70	70	70	+1½
118¾	118¾	11,900	Northern Pacific	118¾	118	117	+¾
29¾	29¾	1,400	Pacific Mail	29	29¼	29¼	+¼
40¾	40¾	235	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	40¾	40¾	40¾	
120¾	120¾	7,400	Pennsylvania R. R.	120¾	120	120	+¾
103¾	103½	500	People's Gas, Chi.	104	104¼	103¾	+¾
		10	Philadelphia Co.	104½	104½	104½	+¾
18½	19	800	Pittsburgh Coal	18¾	18¾	18¾	+¾
84	85	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	83¾	83¾	84	+¾
31½	32	100	Pressed Steel Car	31¾	31¾	31¾	
157	158¼	200	Pullman Company	158	158¼	158½	+¾
14¾	14¾	1,400	Ray Consol. Copper	15	15	14¾	
31	33	100	R'way Steel Spring	32	32	32	+1
100	108	100	R'way Steel Sp. pf.				
142¾	143	115,600	Reading	143	142¾	142¾	+¾
90	91	100	Reading 1st pf.	90½	90½	90½	
25¼	25½	1,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	25¾	25¾	25¾	+¾
90	92	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	91	91	91	+¾
25¾	25¾	6,850	Rock Island Co.	25¾	25¾	25½	
48½	49¼	5,600	Rock Island Co. pf.	49¾	50	48	+¾
61	62¾	400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	62	61¾	+1
40¼	40¾	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	40¾	41	40¾	+¾
67¼	68	100	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	+¾
112	112¾	21,900	Southern Pacific	112¾	113¾	112	+¾
28¼	28½	2,000	Southern R'way ext.	28	28¾	27¾	+¾
66	66¾	700	South. R'way pf. ext.	66	66	65½	
31¾	32¼	300	Tennessee Copper	32	32	31¾	+¾
91	95	625	Texas Co.	83¾	92	88	+3
23¼	24	600	Texas & Pacific	24	24½	23¾	+¾
8½	9	100	Third Avenue	8¾	8¾	8¾	
17⅝	18¼	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	18¾	18¾	18¾	+¾
41¼	41¾	1,000	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	41¾	42¼	40	+¾
109	109	200	Twin City R. Transit.	108	108	108	+2½
83	85	200	Underw'd Typewriter	84	83	84	
6	6¾	200	Union Bag & Paper	6	6¾	6¾	
181,150	182	168	Union Pacific	168	170¾	167½	+3
106¼	106¼	50	United Dry Goods pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼	+¼
34	34	100	United Rys. Inv.	31¾	31¾	31¾	+¾
62	63	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	60	60	60	
14	14	110	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	13¼	13¼	13¼	+¼
46¼	46¼	110	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	46¼	46¼	46¼	
87	87	2,000	U. S. Rubber	86¾	86¾	86	-1
76¼	76¼	200	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	72¾	72¾	72½	+¾
71¾	71¾	216,800	U. S. Steel	71¾	71¾	71	+¾
115¾	115¾	1,400	U. S. Steel pf.	115¾	115¾	115¼	+¾
43½	43¾	7,900	Utah Copper	44¼	44¾	43¾	+¾
54	54½	3,900	Va.-Carp. Chemical	54	54¾	53½	+¾
118	118	300	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	119	119	119	+¾
14¼	14¼	300	Wabash	14	14¼	14	+¾
29¼	29½	400	Wabash pf.	30	30	29¼	+¾
152	157½	100	Wells Fargo Express	155	155	155	-3
57	57½	450	Western Maryland	57	57¼	57	+½
74½	75½	1,200	Western Union Tel.	74⅝	75	74⅝	-¼
64½	65	1,200	Westinghouse E. & M.	65	65¼	64½	-1
111¾	116	100	Westinghouse 1st pf.	116	116	114	
8	8¼	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
52½	53	200	Wisconsin Central	53	53	53	+2

*Cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¼	100¾
2s, c., 1930	100¼	100¾
3s, r., 1918	101¼	103¼
3s, c., 1918	101¼	
4s, r., 1925	113¾	114¼
4s, c., 1925	113¾	114¼
Pan. 2s, r., 1936		100¾
Pan. 2s, c., 1936		100¾
Panama 3s, 1961	103¾	103¾
D. C. 3-65s, reg.		100
Adams Exp.	220	230
Allis-Chalm.	6¾	7½
Allis-Chalm. pf.	17	20
Am. Ag. C.	101¼	
Am. B. S. pf.	90	95¼
A. B. S. & Pdy.	80	84
A. B. S. & Pdy. pf.	120	130
A. C. & Y.	118	118¼
Am. Coal	76	100
Am. Cot. O. pf.	100	109
Am. Ex.	215	225
Am. H. & L. pf.	32½	34
Am. Locom. pf.	104	105¾
Am. Malt. pf.	5	8
Am. S. Pur.	87	89
Am. Snuff.	200	
Am. Sn. pf.	98	99
Am. St. C.	30	35
A. W. Pa.	70	80
A. W. Pa. pf.	27½	30
Ann Arbor.	30	40
Ann Arbor pf.	60	80
Asso. Oil.	27½	31
Balt. & O. pf.	80	87½
Batopilas M.	1	1¾
B. Rap. & P.	6.125	140
B. R. & P.	107½	120
B. R. & P. pf.	120	130
Buck Co.	25½	30½
Canada So.		72¾
Cent. Leath. pf.	97½	98½
C. R. I. & P.	268	270
C. R. I. & P. pf.	112	113¾
Chi. & Alt.	30	50
Chi. & Alt. pf.	60	80
C., L. & E.	50	60
C. M. & St. P. pf.	140	150½
C. & N. W.	150	160
Chi. Pn.	140	150
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	5	6
Chi. R. I. & Pac. pf.	5¾	7
Chi. Un.	25	30
C. C. C. & St. L.	63½	70
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	100	110
Clev. & P.	130	
Col. & So.	75	80
Col. & So. 1st pf.	90	95
Col. & So. 2d pf.	70	80
Colo. Fuel.	48	50
Colo. Pow.	90	95
Colo. So.	20	25
Colo. So. 1st pf.	40	50
Colo. So. 2d pf.	30	40
Del. & Hud.	170	175
Del., Lack. & W.	490	500
Den. & R. G.	15	20
Den. & R. G. pf.	70	80
Det. & Mack.	25	30
Det. & Mack. pf.	60	70
Det. U. R.	60	70
Erie 1st pf.	30	33
Erie 2d pf.	20	23
Erie & Pitts.	50	
Erie & Pitts. pf.	90	100
Evans. & T. H.	30	33
Evans. & T. H. pf.	30	100
Ft. W. & R. G.	30	33
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st pf.	80	90
Gen. C. Co.	125	135
Gen. C. Co. pf.	100	
Granby Con.	30	35
Hav. B. R.	95½	99½
Hock. Val.	115	125
Homestake.	83	87½
Inger.-Rand.	100	
Inger.-Rand pf.	100	
Int. Paper.	10	15½
Int. Paper pf.	47	48
Int. St. P.	24	27
Int. St. P. pf.	84	87
Kan. C. Sou.	19	20
Kan. C. Sou. pf.	40	50
K. & T.	18	19
K. & T. pf.	40	50
Lack. Steel.	35	40
Lake Shore.	230	250
Long Island.	40	43
Mackay Cos.	83	85
Mackay Cos. pf.	73	75½
Mex. Nat.	13	14
Mich. C. R.	100	
Mex. Nat. pf.	18	19
Mich. Cent.	138	137
Minn. St. P. & S. S. M.	111	113½
Minn. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	130	
M. K. & T.	25	30
M. K. & T. pf.	48	50
Mo. Pac.	65	70
Nat. Pass.	2	3
Nat. Pass. 1st pf.	20	30
Nat. Pass. 2d pf.	8	10
N. J. Cent.	140	150
N. Y. Central rights.	⅝	¾
N. Y. C. & St. L.	60	70
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	97	98
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	65	70
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	25	30
N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	85
N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	70
N. Y. Dock.	30	40
N. Y. Dock pf.	60	70
N. Y. & Harlem.	250	260
N. Y. L. E. & W.	30	35
N. Y. L. E. & W. pf.	70	80
N. Y. N. H. & H.	130	135
N. Y. Ont. & W.	30	35
N. Y. Ont. & W. pf.	60	70
N. Y. Prov. & Bos.	150	160
N. Y. Susq. & W.	5	8
N. Y. Susq. & W. pf.	20	25
Norf. & W. pf.	85	90
North Am.	65	70
Nor. Pac.	118	119
Pac. Coast.	50	60
Pac. Coast 1st pf.	90	100
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	60	70
Pac. Tel. & Tel.	30	35
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	90	95
Peo. Gas.	110	111
Pere Marq.	30	35
Pere

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Government Bond Prices.

Within the last few days some improvement has taken place in the price of United States bonds after the decline which followed the distribution of the new Panama Canal 3 per cent. issue. Bonds of that issue which sold well above 108 declined at their lowest to 101¾. Yesterday they were traded in at 102⅝, which is only a little under the average price at which they were allotted on the public sale on June 17. The 2 per cents. also felt the effect of the decline and sold as low as 100¼, but they, too, have since rallied about ⅛. The 4s went as low as 113¾ and now stand at 114 to 114¼. On the decline there was considerable accumulation of the 2 per cent. bonds by dealers who supply bonds to National banks for circulation purposes. The interior banks have not been buying largely for this purpose of late, but in some quarters of the Government bond market it is expected that the Fall demand for money will result in an enlarged inquiry for the 2 per cent. bonds which are available for circulation. The new 3s were issued without the circulation privilege, but they, too, it is thought, would indirectly feel an increase in the demand for circulation bonds by reason of the fact that they can be substituted for circulation bonds now deposited as security for Government deposits.

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Still Watching Union Pacific.

Not since the days of E. H. Harriman has there been so much interest in Union Pacific as has developed with the slump in its stock. For the first time in two years the corridors at 120 Broadway were occupied by waiting reporters yesterday. They were drawn there by the intimation that a "reassuring statement" might be forthcoming after a conference. One of the biggest traders on the floor of the Stock Exchange offered a suggestion that the best kind of a reassuring statement would be a big buying order by the "insiders." It is agreed by every group that gets its heads together to discuss the market that it is the people who know most about the Union Pacific who have done the selling, and the belief will not die in spite of official denials.

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Railroad Economies.

Some of the railroad executives are taking the present problem of decreasing traffic and increasing expenses cheerfully. A long time official of the Harriman roads said yesterday that he was getting back into what he called real railroading, where it is necessary to make every dollar spent show results. "For the past ten years business has been so good and traffic has grown so rapidly that we have been living too high," he said yesterday. "Give a section foreman a few carloads of fine land rails and he will find a place for all of them, even if he has to discard some pretty good material. Nearly all of the roads have been spending with a free hand because the business seemed to justify it. Now we have to look twice at a dollar and our efficiency is coming up again. In that respect the present tendency is beneficial.

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Twenty-four Low Records.

Reading and Southern Pacific were the only two of the big stocks which made low records yesterday. Union Pacific touched its low record of the previous day, but did not go below it. Altogether the list of new low records for the year was smaller than on many recent days of the slump, the total of twenty-four comparing with 47 low records made on Thursday of last week and 31 made on Wednesday.

In yesterday's list were New York Central at 102⅝, American Telephone & Telegraph at 133½, Baltimore & Ohio at 101⅝, Chesapeake & Ohio at 72⅛, Lehigh Valley at 162, Missouri Pacific at 40, National Lead at 49½, and Virginia-Carolina Chemical at 53½.

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Swift & Co. to be Listed in London.

Word came from Chicago yesterday that negotiations were under way for the listing in London of the $75,000,000 capitalization of Swift & Co. This is the only packing concern so far listed in any American market. It is now regularly traded in on the Boston and Chicago Exchanges. Like Standard Oil, Swift & Co., lumped with the other packing interests, have been conspicuously a target for popular attack. If anything, the packers have been attacked from more directions than the oil men. Swift & Co. is an older corporation than Standard Oil as it now stands, having been incorporated in Illinois in 1885 to acquire the old partnership. The capital, which was $3,000,000 in 1885, had grown to $50,000,000 in 1906, and in January last was increased from $60,000,000, where it had stood since 1900, to the present $75,000,000. Until recent years there was little distribution of the stock. The reason for listing in London is said to have been the growth of the foreign holdings of the shares.

PROTECTING COTTON BILLS.

Liverpool Conference Opens a Bureau Here and Its Representative Takes Charge.

Although American bankers who are interested in the financing of cotton shipments have not been able to agree on the feasibility of the proposed plan for the establishment of a central bureau in this city, the Liverpool Cotton Bills of Lading Conference has arranged to open an office here Sept. 1, to safeguard bills. Charles E. Mather, of the insurance firm of Mather & Co., has arrived to take charge of the bureau.

The Liverpool committee explains its plan in a letter sent to New York bankers, as follows:

"Under the plan as it has already been approved by the European Bankers' Conference Committee and by the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association, American shippers will be asked by their buyers abroad to sign a letter addressed to the Central Bureau, giving the particulars of each bill of lading. This letter attached to the bill of lading will be handed to you with the exchange, which letter you are asked to sign and forward to the Cotton Bills of Landing Central Bureau, 51 Wall Street, New York. The work entailed will not be of moment as all letters received each day can be mailed in one envelope to the Central Bureau each night.

"In order that the European drawee may have assurance that the Central Bureau has had advice of bills of lading accompanying the exchange presented to him for acceptance, I would appreciate it if you would advise me formally that you will forward such advices. I shall then take pleasure in advising the European acceptors that you have done so."

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Market Recovers in Spite of Strike Trouble.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Money was in good demand and discount rates were firm today.

The early stock market was dull and hesitating, pending the result of the conference between the officials of the Board of Trade and the representatives of the trainmen. Price movements were narrow and irregular. Home rails improved in the afternoon on the growing belief in a satisfactory settlement of the labor trouble on the railroads.

American securities were quiet and steady during the early trading. Prices advanced under the lead of Canadian Pacific until the early afternoon, when the market reacted sharply under New York selling. Repurchases strengthened values in the late trading, and the closing was steady at the highest point of the day.

Bar silver steady, 24d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½ per cent.; for three months bills 2⅝ per cent.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The Bourse received little encouragement from the London or New York markets or over the Franco-German negotiations to-day, and prices closed lower.

At closing three per cent. rentes were 94f 12½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 26½c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Unfavorable New York advices caused weakness on the Boerse to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money..	78⅝	..	..	—1-16
Consols, account.	78⅝	..	..	—1-16
Anaconda	7½	36¼	36⅜	— ¼
Atchison	107¼	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅝
Canadian Pacific.	242½	235¾	233¾	+ 2½
St. Paul	110½	113¾	113⅝	— ⅛
Erie	29¾	29	28⅝	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.....	50	48⅝	48	+ ⅛
Illinois Central..	142	138	137¾	+ ¼
Louis. & Nash...	147	142¾	143	+ ¼
N. Y. Central....	106¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
Pennsylvania	62	120¼	120¼	+ ¼
Reading	74	143¾	143¾	+ ¼
Southern Pacific.	116	112⅝	112⅞	+ ⅛
Union Pacific....	174⅝	166½	168	+ 1½
U. S. Steel	74⅝	72¼	71¾	+ ¼
U. S. Steel pf...	119½	116¾	115⅞	+ ¼

Exchange 4.80.

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird.....	1	9	0	Esperanza	16	7½	
Tomboy	0	19	3	Dolores	10	0	
El Oro	1	3	0	Stratton's Ind..	0	1	10½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2⅜ per cent.

Time money rates, 2¼@3 per cent. for sixty days, 3@3⅛ per cent. for ninety days, 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for four months, 3⅜@3½ per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 4@4½ per cent. for November and December maturities, and 4¼@4½ per cent. for January and February maturities.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 2 11-16 per cent., unchanged; Paris, 2 per cent., off ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, 3½ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $271,058,229; balances, $18,890,424; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,243,980.

The local banks have lost $200,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates on the points named were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8655; demand, $4.8605.
Paris—Cable, 5.19⅜ plus 1-64; check, 5.19⅜ less 3-32.
Berlin—Cable, 95 less 1-32; check, 94 15-16 less 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.19⅛; check, 5.19⅜ less 1-64.
Holland—Cable, 40.20; check, 40.12.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20⅛ less 1-32; check, 5.21⅛.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London: Bankers'—Sixty days, $4.8585; ninety days, $4.8225.
London: Commercial—Sixty days, $4.85⅝; ninety days, $4.82.
Paris: Bankers'—Sixty days, 5.21¼ less 1-32; ninety days, 5.20¼ less 1-32.
Paris: Commercial—Sixty days, 5.22½; ninety days, 5.20⅛.
Berlin: Bankers'—Sixty days, 94⅞; ninety days, 94⅝.
Berlin: Commercial—Sixty days, 94 5-16; ninety days, 94 plus 1-32.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, 50c premium; St. Paul, 20c premium; Montreal, 17-31, 49⅛c discount.

LOVETT GIVES DENIAL OF MARKET RUMORS

No Dissensions in Union Pacific Board, He Says, and No Change in Dividend Contemplated.

STATEMENT IS OFFICIAL

Authorized to Make It After a Conference with Directors—The Rumors Are Called Baseless.

The circulation of innumerable rumors to explain the recent decline in Union Pacific led to a conference yesterday afternoon between Judge R. S. Lovett, President of the road, and some of the Directors, at which it was decided to make an official statement. Judge Lovett accordingly sent out the following denial:

Ordinarily it is not the function of a railroad executive to take cognisance of stock market conditions, and I am especially averse to it, but during the last ten days Union Pacific has been singled out as the object of such an extraordinary number of baseless rumors, so persistently reiterated, that it seems to me due our stockholders, whom such stories are designed to disturb, that I should state that there are no dissensions whatever in our Board of Directors; that the management from top to bottom is perfectly harmonious; that a change in the dividend rate has not been discussed or in any way considered; and that, aside from some rearrangement of, and additions to our organization, which I some time ago recommended, and which in due time will be made, no action has been taken or is contemplated out of the ordinary.

Judge Lovett refused to make any further comment to explain his reference to the pending changes in the organization. It was learned from an authoritative source that these are not important, and do not extend as high as the Vice Presidents. Under the present system the Harriman roads have a traffic manager and an official in charge of maintenance and operation at five principal points—Chicago, Omaha, Portland, San Francisco, and Houston. These men report to J. C. Stubbs, Vice President in charge of traffic, and Julius Kruttschnitt, Vice President in charge of maintenance and operation at Chicago. The only changes contemplated are designed to increase the cohesiveness of the organization at these points.

There was a disposition in some quarters to read into Judge Lovett's reference to changes the possibility of a segregation of the Union Pacific's assets. It is known that this matter will not be considered by the Directors until the Supreme Court has passed on the Government's appeal in the merger suit, recently won by the Harriman roads.

Union Pacific stock touched the low point made on Wednesday, 167⅛, again yesterday, but the stock closed at 168⅜. There were 181,000 shares dealt in, as compared with 214,500 on the previous day, and brokers reported better support.

JULY COMMERCE DID WELL.

Its Figures Only Surpassed by July, 1907—Seven Months' Balance of Trade Favorable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Both exports and imports during July were close to the highest figures on record for that month. The valuation of $127,706,244, put by the Department of Commerce and Labor on the exports, is $13,081,000 larger than the exports of July, 1910, and within $841,000 of the high record for July exports, made in 1907.

Imports were valued at $118,178,336, against $117,315,891 in July last year, and were the highest July figures except for the record made in 1907. The excess of exports made a favorable balance of trade for the month of $9,529,898, and brings the favorable balance for the seven months ended July 31 up to $223,604,476.

The figures of exports and imports for July for the past ten years and the excess of either imports or exports are:

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess.
1911	$127,706,244	$118,178,336	$9,529,898
1910	114,627,402	117,315,891	*2,688,000
1909	109,836,953	112,488,354	*3,151,402
1908	103,196,576	86,435,493	16,784,083
1907	128,549,535	124,621,893	3,927,642
1906	111,023,274	102,592,449	9,100,825
1905	107,930,421	84,512,606	23,417,815
1904	83,223,479	71,193,943	14,029,536
1903	91,813,285	82,187,823	9,625,449
1902	88,790,627	79,147,874	9,642,753
1901	109,182,510	73,082,455	36,370,078

*Imports.

The seven months ending July 31 in the past ten years have never shown an adverse balance of trade. The excess of exports has varied from $2,647,148, the low record made last year, to $372,110,441, the high record of the seven months' period made in 1908.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.—Wheat closed at a gain of 1 to 1⅛c, the greatest gains being in the Northwest. The New York market showed least gain, with a rise of ⅜ on September. The small advance here was due to the absence of export interest. Exporters were out of the market during the day, although late Wednesday 120,000 bushels of No. 2 hard Winter were bought cost, insurance and freight Buffalo, and 94,000 bushels of other grades, partly for export. Cable bids were out of line, and English exporters were unable to do anything on account of the strike. The foreign crop news was of favorable conditions in the Argentine, with the prospects of an increase in area of 5 per cent. over last year's record of 15,452,000 acres. The Canadian news was also favorable, with excellent conditions for securing the crop. The Northwestern news was less favorable, with claims of poor yields per acre, poor quality, and light weight. The receipts of Winter wheat were rather moderate, and the interior arrivals have shown further decrease this week and in four days have been nearly 4,000,000 bushels under last year. Late the market was very firm, although trade was light. No. 2 red was quoted at

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September.....	$0.95⅞	$0.95⅛	$0.95⅜	$0.95⅛
December.....	1.00	99⅜	1.00	99⅛
Lard—				
Cash.....	..	..	9.00@9.25	8.90
September....	8.97	8.97	8.97@9.00	8.90
October.....	..	..	8.90@8.95	8.85
November....	8.90	8.90	8.90@8.95	8.85
December.....	..	..	8.85@8.90	8.80
January.....	8.85	8.85	8.84@8.90	8.70

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—				
September....	89½	88⅝	89	88⅝
December.....	94⅛	93⅛	94⅜	93⅝
May.....	1.00⅜	99⅝	1.00⅝	99⅝
Corn—				
September....	64⅞	64½	64⅞	64¼
December.....	61⅝	61⅛	61⅝	61½
May.....	64½	64⅛	64⅝	64¼
Oats—				
September....	43	41⅝	41⅞	41⅝
December.....	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	43⅞
May.....	47⅞	46⅝	47⅝	46⅝
Lard—				
September....	9.00	8.87½	8.95	8.92½
October.....	9.07½	8.95	9.02½	9.00
January.....	8.72½	8.65½	8.72½	8.65
Ribs—				
September....	9.07½	9.00	9.07½	9.02½
October.....	9.07½	8.95	8.95	8.90
January.....	8.22½	8.12½	8.27½	8.25
Pork—				
September.....	..	..	17.20	17.22½
January.....	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.35

COTTON.

Trading was again in reduced volume, with a growing disposition to await further developments in the crop situation. The scalping operations recently in evidence are on a much smaller scale, and although the technical position is believed to be a firm one no apparent congestion is observable. Improved weather conditions in the Southwest in the shape of further scattered rains in Texas accounted for the heavier undertone witnessed during most of yesterday's session. The small decline, however, led to the belief that the buying recently on the deterioration reports was not new long buying to any great extent, but rather represented considerable short covering.

Crop experts generally reported rains in several sections of the Northeast, North Central, and Northern Texas, with assertions that the crop would be immensely benefited from the precipitation. However, the idea that further relief is required led to cautiousness. The South again sold on balance, chiefly in the New Orleans market, with local spot concerns giving fair support. In conjunction with the generally good crop outlook the character of trade advices seems to be discouraging fresh speculative support.

The rumor was prevalent that the Gliss report expected to-day would show a condition of 85 against 90.8 two weeks ago and 86.5 last month. Deterioration of from 6 to 8 points would just be about an average for August, and it is therefore thought that if the Government fails to show a larger falling off in condition than this in September the document will not be construed as very bullish.

Movement of cotton is gradually increasing, and probably will be heavy in the very near future. In the meantime export demand is extremely dull, undoubtedly restricted to a large extent by the serious labor conditions abroad.

Southern spot markets were unchanged. New York spot cotton, 20 decline; middlings, 12.40c.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	12.20	12.10	12.09@12.10	12.21
September	11.33	11.23	11.22@11.27	11.33
October	11.24	11.15	11.14@11.17	11.24
November	..	..	11.22@11.24	11.34
December	11.30	11.21	11.21@11.23	11.30
January	11.24	11.15	11.20@11.24	11.25
March	11.32	11.23	11.31@11.33	11.33
May	11.40	11.31	11.40@11.41	11.42
July	11.45	11.43	11.41@11.43	11.43

Market steady at 2 to 12 points decline.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Values showed further firmness during the session, and although early there was a slight setback on the beneficial rains in Texas and on an apparent withdrawal of support, the market gave some indication of being temporarily sold out and rallied rather vigorously. No decided change is observed in the situation, with the South offering only in small quantities, and consumptive demand in large volume to easily care for spot supplies.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60
August	5.60	5.52	5.55	5.61
September	5.60	5.54	5.60	5.61
October	5.60	5.44	5.49	5.42
November	5.37	5.35	5.40	5.35
December	5.38	5.34	5.39	5.35
January	5.40	5.36	5.40	5.35
February	5.40	5.37	5.39	5.35
March	5.41	5.38	5.41	5.38

COFFEE.

Coffee was somewhat irregular and unsettled, with business only moderately active. The opening was unchanged to 5 points lower, but rather a steadier tone developed in the late trading, and the close was steady, net 5 points higher to 5 points lower. Sales reported, 35,000 bags. Both the European markets were a shade higher, while mild prices in Brazil were lower at the close of Wednesday, and Brazilian receipts seemed a bit heavier, and cost and freight offers from Brazil were a shade lower. Very cold weather was reported in Sao Paulo, but with the minimum temperature of 42 degrees it seems to be little apprehension as to the safety of the trees. Spot coffee, 13½c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August			11.15@11.17	11.73
September	11.40	11.10	11.10@11.11	11.71
October	11.45	11.21	11.20@11.21	11.61
November	..	..	11.25@11.26	11.60
December	11.35	11.20	11.20@11.21	11.60
January	..	..	11.20@11.20	11.60
February	..	..	11.20@11.20	11.60
March	11.18	11.16	11.16@11.18	11.14
April	..	..	11.16@11.16	11.13
May	11.11	11.08	11.10@11.11	11.13
June	..	..	11.10@11.11	11.13
July	..	..	11.10@11.11	11.10

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Local Issues in Market Centres of Other Cities Influenced by Declines Here.

SOME INVESTMENT BUYING

Philadelphia Brokers Report Renewal of Small Investment Buying Orders in Local Stocks—Chicago Locals Weak.

Trading in the principal out-of-town stock markets yesterday was influenced by continued weakness here.

Activity in Chicago centred in a few issues. There was continued pressure in Illinois Brick, which at the lowest was off 1 point; but half of this loss was recovered. There were fractional declines in Commonwealth Edison and Chicago Railways 2s, while Chicago Railways 4s and Quaker Oats preferred each dropped a point. A fractional gain was noted in American Can preferred.

It was not until the end of the second hour of trading that interest appeared in local stocks in Philadelphia. The resumption of apparently forced liquidation in the outside stocks exerted a restrictive influence upon speculative interest in purely local shares. The most encouraging development of the day was the reappearance of small investment buying orders. These orders were scattered all over the local list, and while not reaching material proportions, were considered significant by the leading brokers.

Prices in the Boston market recorded a further decline yesterday, the weakness being especially noticeable in the early trading. Amalgamated broke 30; East Butte declined to 9¾, and North Butte to 22¾. There was some improvement in the undertone during the afternoon, however, and the close was steady at a fractional recovery.

The market in Baltimore was sluggish and prices heavy, but changes were of no significance.

Yesterday's transactions in the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15..	American Bonding	76½	76½	76½
30..	Con. Power pf.....	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
10..	German-Am. Bank	107	107	107
625..	Houston Oil	9¼	9¼	9⅛
10..	Houston Oil pf.....	73	73	73
310..	United Rys.	17¾	17¼	17¾

BONDS.

$3,000..	Cotton Duck 6s.....	77¾	77¾	77¾
1,000..	G. R. & E. Brew. 4s..	45½	45½	45½
1,000..	Raleigh & Augusta 6s	114	114	114
2,000..	Seaboard 4s	87½	87½	87½
9,000..	United Rys. inc....	62¾	62¼	62⅜
1,000..	United Rys. notes and W. Pa. Tr. 6s.....	97	97	97

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
115..	Atchison	105	104⅝	105
25..	Boston Elevated	127	126⅝	127
25..	Boston & Albany.....	223	223	223
25..	Boston & Maine.....	104	104	104
20..	Boston & Wor. pf....	81	81	81
710..	Mass. Electric	15	15¼	15¼
135..	Mass. Electric pf....	80	80½	80½
10..	N. Y., N. H. & H....	134¼	133⅝	134⅛
430..	Union Pacific	170	169	170
61..	West End	88	87¼	88
20..	West End pf.....	100	100	100

TELEPHONES.

1,525..	American	134	133¼	133⅝
17,720..	Am. Tel. & Tel. rts..	5⅝	5 9-16	5⅝
60..	Mexican pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

865..	Am. Agri. Chem.....	54	54	54
70..	Am. Agri. Chem., pf.	103	103	103
300..	Am. Pneu. Service..	4	4	4
650..	Am. Pneu. S. 2d pf.	14¼	13¾	14¼
50..	Am. Sugar Ref.....	115	114⅝	114⅝
63..	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	115	115	115
20..	Am. Woolen	33¼	33¼	33¼
4,417..	Am. Woolen pf.....	90	89¾	89¾
100..	East Boston Land..	10½	10	10
73..	General Electric ...	153¾	153	153¾
200..	Mass. Gas	93	92¼	92¾
70..	Mass. Gas pf.....	97¾	97¼	97¼
5..	Morgenthaler	223	223	223
35..	N. E. Cotton Yarn..	100	100	100
30..	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	100	100	100
53..	Pullman	188	187½	188
15..	Portland Electric ..	63¼	63¼	63¼
241..	Swift & Co.....	101¾	101	101
20..	Torrington pf.....	99	99	99
50..	United Fruit.....	133	133	133
1,324..	United Shoe Machine.	46	45¾	45¾
4,655..	U. S. Steel	72¾	72	72¼
75..	U. S. Steel pf.....	116	115¾	116

MINING.

205..	Algomah	7¼	6¾	7¼
130..	Allouez	24½	24	24
1,600..	Amalgamated	50¾	49¾	50
1,345..	American Zinc	23½	23	23½
5,108..	Arizona Com'l	8¼	7¾	8¼
200..	Bonanza	60c	60c	60c
1,625..	Boston Corbin	7⅛	6¼	6¼
100..	Butte Coalition	16¾	15¾	15¾
775..	Butte Balaklis	5¾	5¼	5¼
2,035..	Calumet & Arizona..	48	47¼	47¾
275..	Calumet & Hecla.....	410	405	405
14..	Centennial	9	8½	8½
707..	Copper Range	54½	53½	54¼
3,205..	East Butte	10⅜	9¾	10
200..	Franklin	9	8¼	8¼
1,935..	Giroux	5¼	5	5
160..	Granby	20	20	20
475..	Greene-Cananea	7	6¼	6¾
1,300..	Hancock	30½	30	30½
610..	Indiana	10¾	10¾	10¾
1,125..	Inspiration Mining ..	37¾	37	37¾
20..	Island Creek	25½	24½	24½
65..	Island Creek pf.....	88	86	86
300..	Isle Royale	13½	13	13
125..	Kerr Lake	4¾	4 11-16	4¾
50..	Keweenaw	3	2¾	2¾
1,200..	Lake	27½	26¾	26¾
450..	Lanelle	4¾	3	3
100..	Mass	3	3	3
100..	MayFlower	3	3	3
290..	Miami	17½	16¾	16¾
50..	Michigan	2	2	2
75..	Mohawk	42	41	41
870..	Nevada	17¾	16¾	17
200..	New Arcadia	3	3	3¼
340..	Nipissing	8¾	8	8
3,500..	North Butte	28	26¾	26¾
2,710..	North Lake	9¾	9¼	9¼
120..	Old Dominion	29	28	28
600..	Old Colony	17¾	17¼	17¼
410..	Old Dominion pf.....	28	27¾	27¾
35..	Osceola	90	90	90
25..	Parrot	10	9¾	9¾
40..	Quincy	68	68	68
107..	Ray Cons	15¼	14¾	15
30..	Santa Fe	3	3	3
2,010..	Shannon	7¾	7¼	7¼
140..	Shattuck Ariz.....	15¾	15¼	15¼
140..	Superior	23	22	22
415..	Superior & Boston..	4¼	4	4¼
125..	Tamarack	70	70	70
100..	Trinity	5¼	5¼	5¼
20..	Tuolumne Mining ..	4	4	4
835..	U. S. Smelting	33¼	33⅛	33
900..	U. S. Smelting pf....	47	46½	46¾
450..	Utah Apex	2¾	2½	2¾
1,000..	Utah Cons.	11¾	11¼	11¼
887..	Utah Copper	44½	43¾	43¾
50..	Victoria	4	4	4
5..	Wolverine	101	100¼	100¼

BONDS.

$36,000..	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s..	90¼	90¼	90¼

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Condensed Statement of Condition on August 10, 1911

RESOURCES

Bonds and Mortgages	$ 3,863,200.00
Stocks and Bonds	47,482,616.12
Time Loans and Bills Purchased	15,237,781.25
Demand Loans	38,221,197.22
Cash in Vaults and in Banks	31,242,751.77
Exchanges for Clearing House	7,000,000.00
Real Estate	2,250,000.00
Accrued Interest Receivable	210,041.80
	$147,571,647.17

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 5,000,000.00
Surplus	11,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	2,571,647.17
Deposits	128,000,000.00
Certified and Other Outstanding Checks	1,000,000.00
Accrued Interest Payable	200,000.00
Reserved for Taxes	800,000.00
	$147,571,647.17

DIRECTORS

STEPHEN BAKER, President Bank of Manhattan Co., New York
SAMUEL G. BAYNE, President Seaboard National Bank, New York
EDWIN M. BULKLEY, Spencer Trask & Co., Bankers, New York
JAMES G. CANNON, President Fourth National Bank, New York
EDMUND C. CONVERSE, President, New York
THOMAS De WITT CUYLER, President Guaranty Trust Co., Philadelphia
HENRY P. DAVISON, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers, New York
RUDOLPH ELLIS, President Fidelity Trust Co., Philadelphia
E. HAYWARD FERRY, Vice-President Manufacturers National Bank, New York
WALTER E. FREW, President Corn Exchange Bank, New York
FRED'K W. HASKELL, Vice-President First National Bank, Chicago
A. BARTON HEPBURN, Chairman of the Board, Chase Nat'l Bank, N. Y.
FRANCIS L. HINE, President First National Bank, N. Y.
THOMAS W. LAMONT, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers, New York
EDGAR L. MARSTON, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Bankers, New

DETROIT TUNNEL BONDS.

President of the Company Explains Security Back of Them.

E. B. Ledyard, President of the Detroit River Tunnel Company and Chairman of the Michigan Central Railroad, explained yesterday the situation regarding the recent issue of $16,000,000 Tunnel Company bonds, concerning which some question had arisen. It was feared by some of the purchasers that inasmuch as only $12,000,000 of the proceeds had been expended on the property covered by the mortgage, the remaining $2,000,000 being reserved to pay for uncompleted work, that the bonds were not fully secured. Mr. Ledyard said:

"The mortgage of the Detroit River Tunnel Company to the Guaranty Trust Company provides for an authorized issue of $30,000,000 of bonds, of which $16,000,000 were authorized to be issued immediately, and $14,000,000 were reserved for issue from time to time as and when required to provide means for additions and extensions or the acquisition of additional real estate, equipment, or other property, subject to the mortgage. The original offer was $18,000,000 of the bonds, but the bonds actually issued and sold aggregated only $14,000,000, the remaining $4,000,000 not then being required.

"The proceeds of the $14,000,000 of bonds issued and sold have actually been expended in the acquisition of the Tunnel Company's property, or to cover previous advances made to the Tunnel Company for that purpose, less about $2,000,000 of such proceeds now actually in the treasury of the Tunnel Company awaiting expenditure for the work now in actual progress on the Tunnel Company's station and other terminal property.

"By supplemental agreement between the Tunnel Company and the Guaranty Trust Company, the remaining $2,000,000 of the $16,000,000 originally offered, have been brought under the restrictions applicable to the reserved $16,000,000 of bonds, and will only be issued under circumstances which would authorize the issue of those reserved $14,000,000 of bonds.

"There is no question whatever about the legality of the issue or the regularity of the proceedings underlying the issue. The Tunnel Company has the certificate of its counsel to this effect."

New Directors in Rubber.

Vacancies in the directorate of the Intercontinental Rubber Company, the $30,000,000 organization formed by the Guggenheim-Ryan-Aldrich interests in 1906, were filled yesterday by the election of John R. Morron, President of the Atlas Portland Cement Company; Joseph T. Talbert, Vice President of the National City Bank; Charles A. Corliss, President of the Lamont-Corliss Company, and I. V. McGlone.

Held for Infringing Trade Mark.

Bernard Altman, a dealer in men's clothing at 155 East Forty-second Street, was held in $500 bail yesterday by Magistrate Herbert after an examination on a charge of infringing on the trade mark rights of a manufacturer of underwear. He will be tried by the Court of Special Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Moscovits appeared against Altman and alleged that Altman had put a sign in his window using the trade mark with the addition of the word "style." Magistrate Herbert held that the sign as displayed was calculated to deceive the public and that Altman ought to be tried for unfair competition.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
1st week Aug....	$26,615	$21,993	$3,622
July 1-Aug. 7....	234,083	204,004	30,119

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

2d week Aug....	303,200	316,400	*$4,210
July 1-Aug. 14..	1,366,019	1,376,746	*10,227

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DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—

1st week July....	106,000	118,119	*$1,287
Jan. 1-July 14..	3,182,236	4,758,247	*$14,011

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—

1st week Aug....	42,840	42,954	*$114
July 1-Aug. 7....	252,620	254,046	*$1,396

WABASH—

2d week Aug....	561,027	511,078	*$50,019
July 1-Aug. 14..	2,581,458	2,556,684	$24,764

CHICAGO & ALTON report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for June—

Mileage.....	1,060.11	896.08	164.03
Freight rev....	1,134,082	980,081	150,000
Passenger rev..	360,082	346,906	13,176
Other trans. rev.	101,808	90,261	11,547
Non-trans. rev..	10,411	8,207	2,203
Total op. rev...	1,607,382	1,425,456	181,926
Mt. way and str.	201,517	164,516	37,001
Mt. equipment...	231,431	201,386	30,044
Traffic exp.....	39,414	31,573	7,840
Trans. exp.....	414,268	406,577	7,690
General exp.....	31,883	40,766	*8,884
Total op. exp...	923,499	874,709	249,790
Net op. rev.....	683,854	550,713	*67,864
Outside op., deb.	4,428	4,691	*263
Total net rev...	688,282	555,404	*67,600
Taxes	80,035	77,464	*2,571
Op. income.....	596,247	477,870	*64,029

July 1 to June 30:

Freight rev.	9,218,171	8,148,847	1,069,324
Passenger rev...	4,282,683	4,150,585	130,098
Other trans. rev.	699,844	664,800	34,045
Non-trans. rev..	113,114	112,998	*116
Total op. rev...14,313,813	13,077,230	1,234,583	
Mt. way and str.	1,760,617	1,603,447	*157,169
Mt. equipment...	2,139,917	1,972,476	*167,441
Traffic exp.....	434,084	470,001	35,916
Trans. exp.....	4,045,278	4,177,884	867,793
General exp.....	410,541	443,860	33,319
Total op. exp...10,446,688	9,469,577	1,006,488	
Net op. rev.....	4,146,885	3,717,897	*373,894
Outside op., deb.	38,870	35,460	*3,409
Total net rev...	4,118,015	3,701,988	*361,705
Taxes	1,013,004	1,013,004	.....
Op. income	3,094,809	2,688,933	*350,964

LEHIGH VALLEY TRANSIT CO. for July—

Gross	121,000	113,701	7,299
Net	55,000	51,824	3,176
Surp. after chg.	43,800	31,473	12,326
6 mos. gross..	730,748	648,149	77,594
Net	336,943	267,407	69,535
Surp. after chg.	139,787	80,903	58,884

PHILADELPHIA & READING report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for June—

Mileage	1,032.10	1,024.08	*1.02
Freight rev	2,992,860	2,887,825	97,734
Passenger rev ..	590,992	577,699	9,293
Other trans. rev.	147,667	133,413	14,253
Non-trans. rev..	80,117	78,988	1,130
Total op. rev....	3,800,637	3,676,925	114,411
Mt. way & str....	507,178	392,305	114,873
Mt. of equip....	507,178	390,205	116,973
Traffic exp	48,761	39,979	8,781
Trans. exp	1,151,855	1,151,483	429
General exp	64,622	67,661	*3,038
Total op. exp..	2,355,448	2,273,592	81,856
Net op. rev....	1,334,880	1,302,333	32,556
Outside op. (net)	83,021	61,070	*13,049
Total net rev...	1,417,910	1,363,402	19,508
Taxes	185,914	201,818	*15,904
Op. income	1,186,995	1,161,587	35,408

July 1 to June 30:

Freight rev	35,330,947	35,200,938	130,010
Passenger rev ..	6,995,801	7,059,476	*63,675
Other trans. rev.	1,668,220	1,543,773	124,446
Non-trans. rev..	329,473	330,736	*30,262
Total op. rev....	44,365,442	44,274,914	150,527
Mt. way & st....	4,072,260	3,593,505	478,754
Mt. of equip	5,095,723	4,877,094	*221,941
Traffic exp	511,259	457,198	54,060
Trans. exp	14,181,314	13,571,288	609,976
General exp	815,231	759,698	55,065
Total op. exp...	27,675,842	26,563,617	1,112,224
Net op. rev....	16,689,602	17,651,297	*961,695
Outside op., net.	325,793	320,960	*4,166
Total net rev...	17,015,394	17,981,257	*965,863
Taxes	1,112,002	1,014,974	97,027
Op. income	15,903,392	16,966,282	*1,062,890

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. OF BOSTON for July—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Gross	$302,872	$232,994	$67,878
Expenses	105,044	56,718	48,326
Net	197,828	177,276	20,552

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Changes of officers of Corps of Engineers: First Lieut. J. J. Kingman from San Antonio, Tex., to Louisville, Ky.; First Lieut. E. Graves from Fort Leavenworth to Dallas; First Lieuts. R. Park, C. L. Mall, and C. L. Sturdevant from Washington Barracks to Philippines; First Lieuts. T. M. Robins and J. J. Bain from Philippines to San Francisco, thence to Washington.

Changes in Coast Artillery Corps officers: Col. R. E. Patterson from Fort Banks, Mass., to his home; Col. A. Slaker from Fort Howard, Md., to Fort Banks; Col. H. H. Ludlow from Fort Caswell, N. C., to Fort Moultrie, S. C.; Col. F. S. Strong from Fort Totten, N. Y., to Fort Monroe, Va.; Col. W. P. Newcomb from Fort Williams, Me., to Fort Stevens, Ore.; Col. C. P. Townsley from Fort Monroe to Fort William; Lieut. Col. A. Cronkhite from to Fort Totten; Lieut. Col. S. M. Foote from Fort Stevens, Ore., to Fort Howard, Md.; Lieut. Col. C. A. Bennett from Fort Terry, N. Y., to Fort Caswell, N. C.; Lieut. Col. W. Walke from Fort Flagler, Wash., to Fort Strong, Mass.; Lieut. Col. J. D. Barrette from Fort Moultrie to Eastern Division; Major J. L. Hayden from Fort Monroe to Fort Flagler; Major D. W. Ketcham from Fort Strong, Mass., to Fort Warren, Mass.; Major W. Chamberlaine from Fort Warren to Fort Monroe.

First Lieut. O. Place, Thirteenth Cavalry, from New Orleans to Jefferson Barracks.

Major J. A. Cole, Sixth Cavalry, to Omaha.

The following Medical Corps officers to Milwaukee from Sept. 26 to 29: Lieut. Col. W. R. Banister, Majors E. L. Munson and G. M. Van Poole.

Capt. J. N. Kilian, Commissary, from Omaha to Columbus, Neb., inspecting subsistence.

Lieut. Col. R. P. Davis, Coast Artillery, from Fort Monroe to this city, Sept. 1.

Capt. B. Taylor, Coast Artillery, to Stamford, Conn.

First Lieut. C. E. Hathaway, Ninth Cavalry, from General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., to his regiment.

The Navy.

Ensign H. Allen to Naval Hospital, Washington.

Commander C. S. Williams to home.

Commander R. H. Jackson to the Albany.

Lieut. R. C. Smith to home.

Lieut. E. P. Syars to the Monadnock.

Lieut. W. T. Lightle to Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

The Mannibal placed out of service at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Sterling placed in service at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 15.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Mayflower at Beverly Farms; Uncas at Norfolk; Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, and Stewart at Portland; Colorado at Bremerton; Paulding, Drayton, McCall, Trippe, Warrington, Monaghan at Boston; Yankton at Provincetown; Rocket at Washington.

TO-DAY'S COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Delany, J.—Litigated motions. 1—Skalla v. Stewart Auto Co. 2—Bowery Bank v. Hart. 3—In re Berman. 4—In re Schlosser. 5—Eichwald v. White Rats Actors' Union of America. 6—Faltante v. Creelman. 7—Halleran v. same. 8—In re Corkeets. 9—Hill v. Avallone. 10—Joseph v. Greenberg. 11—Lott v. Lott. 12—Hercules Realty Co. v. Northern Bank. 13—Weill v. Charleson. 14—Furness v. Shubert. 15—Padolak v. Padolak. 16—Fish v. Fish. 17—Archer v. Archer Film Co. 18—Ellman v. Monopol. 19—Smith v. Cohen. 20—Rodgers v. Rodgers. 21—Jacobs v. Jacobs. 22—In re Castle Hill Av. 23—Miller v. Miller. 24—Lumber Sec Corp v. Jackson. 25—Faran v. Faran. 26—Wilson v. McPherson. 27—Brandeis v. Brandeis. 28—Epstein v. Epstein. 29—Jacobson v. Gerston. 30—Schloss v. Greenberg. 31—Faurnier v. Faurnier. 32—Merrill v. Merrill. 33—McCue v. McCue. 34—Meyer v. Meyer. 35—Flynn v. Flynn. 36—Balstier v. N. Y. Tribune Ass'n. 37—Star v. Berman. 38—Levin v. Lefquist. 39—Kemper v. Barrancota. 40—People v. Dwyer. 41—Whitcomb v. Deeves. 42—Mitchell v. Mitchell. 43—People v. Malfetti. 44—People v. Callaghan. 45—In re Fisk & Co. 46—Maher v. Maher. 47—Tredwell v. Bruce. 48—Balcan v. Eisenberg. 49 — Bergen v. Bergen. 50—Balestier v. Tribune Ass'n. 51—Lewis v. Finalite. 52—Binkofsky v. Binkofsky. 53—In re Berman. 54—Asperame v. Coco. 55—Natl Surety Co v. Di Cicco. 56—In re Donnelly. 57—Sullivan Adv Co. v. Goldstricker. 58—Landsker v. Riebold. 59—McVey v. McVey. 60—Shenalle v. Levine. 61—Larocco v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ford, J.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT AND CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—Wills for probate. Thomas N Newman, Margaret A Schreiver, Elisabeth Ronan, William J Quance, Thomas Mooney, Mary J Dyer.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Knickerbocker Trust Co v. O'Brien—Thomas Gilleran, Solomon v. Lenare Realty Co—James A Allen. Pittshaw v. Levinson—Joseph N York. Cox v. Cox—Wade Hess. Co—Stephen J Stilwell. Silverberg v. Friedland Realty Co—Alfred J Talley. Malouk v. Newton Const Co—Robert S Conklin.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. James Petty v. Jennie Petty—James M Gorman. Eugene Gerstenzang v. Hugh J Gallagher—Henry Brady. Mildred M. Moskowitz v. Paulina Lachter—Frank W Tappan. Lizzie McAdam v. Charles A. Schneller—Manton M Wignel.

CITY COURT—Smith, J. Francis J Quinlan v. Edmund J Connelly—Joseph R Kauffman. Dennis J Bihet v. Thomas J Lynskey—Arthur D Strahl. Maurice A Frey v. Samuel E Hartman—Jerome Perlmutter. Jacob Rosenstrauch v. Morris Malper—Bela D Meier. Charles Levy v. Rebecca Finkelstein—Sigmund Wechsler. Milton Falk v. Rebecca Finkelstein—Sigmund Wechsler.

FIRE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfer—Fireman M. F. Guirk, Engine 21, to Engine 205.

Resignation of Detail.—Engineer of Steamer Louis Wagner, Engine 27, to M Division, on own report.

REVENUE SERVICE ORDERS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Following were the orders issued to-day in connection with the Revenue Cutter Service:

Assistant—First Lieutenant of Engineers H. W. Reese granted thirty days' leave, commencing Aug. 15.

Aug. 15—Captain of Engineers C. W. Morse to San Diego, Cal., official business.

Aug. 15—Second Lieut. C. F. Getzer directed to effect the transfer of the Quarantine steamer Bratton from Savannah, Ga., to Galveston, Tex.; Second Lieut. L. Holmburg, from the Androscoggin to the Windom.

Aug. 16—Second Lieutenant of Engineers R. B. Adams, Second Lieutenant of Engineers C. H. Newman, Third Lieutenant of Engineers T. H. Yeager, and Third Lieutenant of Engineers P. B. Eaton, preparatory orders for examination for promotion about Dec. 1; First Lieutenant of Engineers H. S. Broomhorn granted five days' leave of absence on account of sickness.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 6000 Bryant

Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss M. Ward, muslin underwear and infants' wear; Miss Modhane, laces, trimmings, and embroideries; Miss Becker, millinery; 18 East Twenty-second Street.

Lahr-Bacon Company, Evansville, Ind.; H. B. Bacon, cloaks, suits, and waists; 506 Broadway.

Baer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Baer, plush and caracul coats; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jones, Post & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. E. Schremser, dry goods and draperies; 45 Leonard Street.

Wolf Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; H. Wolf, millinery, cloaks, and suits; 19 Liberty Street.

Ford, ——, Bay City, Texas; dry goods; Metal Ditch.

Margreve.

Munger, H. G., & Co., Herkimer, N. Y.; Miss E. Marter, dry goods; 41 Union Square.

Kuhn, S., & Co., Vincennes, Ind.; I. S. Kuhn, dry goods; Hotel Cecil.

Kaufman-Straus Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. W. Clar, rugs and upholstery goods; 41 Union Square.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss G. May, representing; 4 Washington Place.

Loesch, representing; 4 Washington Place.

Steele, H. & W. W., Little Falls, N. Y.; W. W. Steele, cloaks, suits, and millinery; Hotel Van Rensselaer.

Bergner, P. A., & Co., Peoria, Ill.; Mr. Schrouder, ready-to-wear; 46 Fifth Avenue.

Larsch, J., & Co., Elyria, Ohio; J. Larsch, domestics, silks, white goods, and laces; 680 Church Street.

Pelletier Company, Sioux City, Iowa; Miss M. E. Kavanagh, millinery; 45 East Seventeenth Street.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; J. W. Horne, pictures; E. Abbott, books and stationery; 41 Union Square.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. O'Farrell, black goods, dress goods, cloths, silks, and velvets; G. Weinrich, laces and embroideries; R. W. Hall, silks and velvets; W. M. Price, corsets and umbrellas; 115 Worth Street.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. W. S. Dennison, millinery; 214 Church Street.

Castner-Knott Company, Nashville, Tenn.; J. R. Haines, china; 214 Church Street.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss S. Brandenburg, hosiery and gloves; 8 Walker Street.

Kennington, R. E., Company, Jackson, Miss.; F. M. Hillerman, dress goods, silks, linens, and white goods; 320 Church Street.

Sturtevant, H. H., Company, Zanesville, Ohio; Sturtevant, H. H., Company, Zanesville, Ohio; F. W. Pickup, glassware and housefurnishing goods; 320 Church Street.

Emery Dry Goods Company, Danville, Ill.; J. B. Emery, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear; 320 Church Street.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; B. J. Cutcliff, linens; Mr. Donovan, hosiery and knit underwear; T. O'Donnell, tailored suits; Miss M. A. Powers, cloaks and suits; Miss McClusky, costumes, (basement); Mrs. M. Darlington, misses' suits; H. Edwards, representing; Miss Toulin, representing; Miss Kendall, representing; Miss Brinkley, representing; Miss Walsh, representing; Miss M. Moss, representing; 31 Union Square.

Detroit Millinery Company, Detroit, Mich.; L. Joachinstahl, millinery; Miss L. Wallier, millinery; 707 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Spellenberg, M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Arnold, muslin underwear; 1,261 Broadway.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. I. Kaufman, millinery; 621 Broadway.

Columbus Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; J. O. Niswanger, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Edge, C. H., Lexington, Ky.; notions and cloaks; Hotel Longacre.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. L. Child, laces and handkerchiefs; F. C. Coudey, dry goods; 78 Spring Street.

McCarthy Dry Goods Company, Woonsocket, R. I.; La Liberte, cloaks, suits, and waists; 41 Union Square; Hotel Cadillac.

Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. Kelly, muslin underwear and infants' wear; 114 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Navarre.

Root Dry Goods Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; A. H. Kelly, dress goods and silk; 314 Church Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. C. Goodrich, notions; 118 Worth Street.

Turner, W. E., Company, Kokomo, Ind.; W. H. Dreitmeyer, notions and laces; Hotel Flanders.

Snooks, G. M., Company, Wheeling, Va.; H. D. Hervey, cloaks and suits; Hotel King Edward.

Wearwell Pants Company, Baltimore, Md.; D. H. Lessner, pants; Hotel King Edward.

Taylor, G. R., Company, Wheeling, West Va.; W. A. Rempe, cloaks, suits, and underwear; The Breslin.

Wolf Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; Herbert Wolf, ladies' ready to wear and dry goods; 58 West Ninety-first Street.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; W. M. Rettew, dry goods; 314 Church Street.

Fitts, O. N., Northampton, Mass., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wonder Department Store, Spokane, Wash.; G. H. Kidwell, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Klopfer, A. L., Company, Pittsburgh, Penn.; A. L. Klopfer, clothing; Hoffman House.

Orlivie, L. E., & Co., Paducah, Ky.; William Rieke, cloaks, hosiery, and notions; 78 Spring Street; Hotel Victoria.

Mullarky & Sullivan Company, Augusta, Ga.; E. Mullarky, cloaks; Hotel Victoria.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. S. Daigleish, millinery; 314 Church Street; Hotel Brostell.

Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Mme. M. Lannon, knit goods, waists, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; Miss M. Kirk, ribbons; 314 Church Street.

Berger's Specialty House, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. L. Berger, ready to wear; 114 Fifth Avenue.

McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; W. E. Warner, clothing; 320 Church Street.

Jonasson, M., & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; J. Hertz, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Roth, G., Boonville, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Latham.

Siegel Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Kohnfelder, housefurnishing goods; Hotel Grand.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. K. Burbee, draperies; The Breslin.

Porteous & Mitchell Company, Norwich, Conn.; A. Mitchell, cloaks and suits; 55 White Street.

Taylor, G. R., Company, Wheeling, West Va.; W. A. Pempe, cloaks and suits; The Breslin.

Montgomery-Ward Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. A. McDougall, notions and laces; 45 Leonard Street.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. T. Brister, cloaks and suits; 346 Broadway.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Roanoke, Va.; E. Rosenbaum, millinery; The Breslin.

Jacoby Brothers, Los Angeles, Cal.; E. H. Layton, millinery; 70 Franklin Street.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss F. M. Irwin, dresses; F. Moffett, cloaks and suits; 200 Fifth Avenue.

Bock, J. D., & Brother, Little Rock, Ark.; J. H. Kinley, dress goods and silks; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss, H., & Sons Company, Louisville, Ky.; F. Kohn, housefurnishing goods; Hotel Long Acre.

Ramsay Brothers Dry Goods Company, Carthage, Mo.; A. A. Ramsay, carpets and millinery; Hotel Marie Antoinette.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. W. Jackson, carpets; Hotel New Amsterdam.

Stamper, J. F., Company, Dubuque, Iowa; L. C. Wittmer, notions and hosiery and silks; 31 Union Square; Astor House.

Salinger & Goldstein, Centreville, Iowa; Abraham Goldstein, buyer cloaks and suits; Lillie Chapman, notions; Mrs. Abraham Goldstein, kimonas and wrappers.

Have You Seen THE H B CLAFLIN CO'S RIBBONS
Wholesale Only

D&J ANDERSON
GLASGOW · SCOTLAND
FINEST GINGHAM MADE
COLLECTION FOR 1912 NOW READY
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One line, 12 months, $110.00; 6 mos., $62.50; 3 mos., $32.50; 2 mos., $22.50.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS A. C. Bosselman & Co., 110 Broadway.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Laumann, Bossert & Weinert, 122 5th Av.
MARABOU Neckwear, Novelties & Trimmings. Krauss & Davis Mfg., 28 East 4th St.
MANICURE SUPPLIES.
Lucas-Ita (Fireproof) Mfg. Co., 42 Broadway.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Lower Duty for Steam Exhausters and Metal Drums.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that steam exhausters made of earthenware and metal should be given lower duty. They were assessed under Paragraph 96 of the Tariff act of 1897 at 35 per cent., and were claimed dutiable at various rates lower than those exacted. The chief claim made by the Dider-March Company, the importers, is that the merchandise should be admitted at 30 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for non-enumerated articles under Section 4.

Judge Hay, in his decision for the board, states that the testimony shows that the earthenware is of chief value and that the articles are not, according to the usual commercial practice, susceptible of decoration. The General Appraiser says that the articles in question, not being susceptible of decoration, are not classifiable under the paragraphs assessed. The articles must, according to Justice Hay, be relegated to Section 4, which provides for "non-enumerated articles." The protest is sustained and the Collector reversed.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co. and others were successful in securing from the board lower duty on metal drums used in the conveyance of chemicals. The drums are made of sheet steel and are cylindrical in shape. They were assessed at 30 per cent. ad valorem as "unusual" coverings. It is claimed that the coverings are "usual," and therefore free of duty, or that they are dutiable at the rate applicable to their contents. It is held that as the containers or coverings are of no commercial value after being used, they possess no value. The protests are sustained.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ELIAS FRIEDMAN, dry goods dealer, 2,630 Eighth Avenue. Schedules show liabilities $3,035; nominal assets, $1,000, and actual assets, $632.

MORWITZ BROTHERS, furniture dealers, 7 Elmer Street. Judge Holt has appointed Edwin M. Cox receiver, to continue business thirty days.

MORRIS SCHAPIRA, dealer in fur skins at 45 East Ninth Street, filed a petition. Liabilities $1,943 and assets $1,000, consisting of stock and fixtures, $600; skins at dyer's, $50, and cash, $6.

KUNIN LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY, (Isaac Kunin and Henry L. Rosenthal,) at 231 William Street. Petition by Barnet Kaplan, $500; Adolph Lautman, $150, and Benjamin Shapiro, $651. Assets are $1,500.

SOLOMON EHRLICH, INC., (a corporation,) manufacturer of furs, 56 East 125th Street. Petition by William Gottlieb as the Gottlieb Chemical Company, $36; Jacob H. Levine, $194, and Louis Kasurer, $300. Liabilities, $18,000, and assets, $1,000.

WILLIAM C. SHAMAN of White Plains has filed a petition; liabilities, $6,116, and assets, $6.32 cash. Among the creditors are Baldwin & O'Brien, Jersey City, $2,500; B. F. Livingston, Chemung, N. Y., $1,000; Standard Butter Company, Orwell, $364, and William C. Wessell, New York, $375.

CASTLETON DAIRY COMPANY of Middletown. Judge Holt has appointed Herbert B. Royce receiver, bond $5,000, on application of George N. Morrow, treasurer of the company. Mr. Royce is a special County Judge of Orange County. A large amount of money will be paid to the company this week for milk delivered up to July 31.

EDWARD H. BECK, manufacturer of clothing, 111 Bleecker Street, filed a petition; liabilities, $27,840, and assets, $8,356, consisting of cash on hand, $3,500; cash in banks, $661; stock, $1,500; fixtures, $50; accounts, $1,995, and equity in real estate, $900. Among the creditors are the Corn Exchange Bank, $4,700; Columbia Bank, $2,507; Manly Bank, $2,500; American Woolen Company, $2,000; Oakdale Mills Company, $2,171, and Mc-Greene & Co., $1,500. His attorneys sent yesterday that Mr. Beck would put through a composition at 50 cents on the dollar, which most of the creditors have agreed to accept.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Albrecht, Joseph W.—R. Davis, $151.

Alfano, Giuseppi—L. Vorillo, $272.

Brody, Bernard, (not summoned,) Arthur, (not summoned,) and Isidor, (not summoned,) et al.—F. Liebner, $108.

Bugul, Abe—C. Shuldiner, $120.

Doyle, Andrew J.—W. F. Smith, $101.

Flint, Clarence S.—W. F. Whitney & Co., $247.

Fontheny, Emilie—P. Fontheny et al., $250.

Furwitz, Harris—L. Katz, $141.

Harlem Mines and Lake—Union Bank of Brooklyn, $34,624.

Hertzberger, Raymond G.—J. H. Claiborne, $101.

Handler, Charles—J. Edwards et al., $195.

Hurwitz, Hyman—L. Katz, $141.

Howard, Ralph B.—Stewart & Clark Mfg. Co., $107.

Jaeger, Charles R.—W. W. Reed et al., $208.

Kean, Albert R.—Mugnes & Foley, $288.

Kaufman, Leopold—T. Clements, $2,472.

Levy, Samuel—N. Y. Telephone Co., $134.

Lourakin, Joseph E.—J. Kaing et al., $177.

Lowenhaupt, Walter J.—Barzin Construction Co., $112.

McClelland, Walter—J. Hambleton, $178.

Marcus, Samuel and Morris H., (not summoned)—H. Rosen, $300.

Peak, Charles V. D. et al.—A. Martinez, $120.

Pierropaolo, Pasquale—Manhattan Hotel Co., $134.

Pierce, Alvin C.—N. Levy, $144.

Rosenberg, Louis, (not summoned,) et al.—Fuchs & Co., $1,000.

Rosen, Samuel—N. Y. Butchers' Dressed Meat Co., $300.

Rowhit, Abraham, et al.—Fuchs & Co., $1,000.

Siegel, Louis, et al.—J. M. Lehman, $304.

Sweeney, Peter E.—H. Weber, $114.

Soshke, Gus—Morningside Park Co., $208.

Schlichgether, Gustav—Adolf Prince Co., $142.

Walton, Simon T.—E. J. Ward, Jr., $42.

Colonial Column Mfg. Co. et al.—A. Martinez, $120.

Draper Realty Co.—First National Bank of Jamaica, $4,078.

H. W. Von Bremen Co.—Royal Eastern Metrical Supply Co., $144.

Broadway and Forty-third Street Building Co.—W. & J. Sloane, $320.

M. S. A. Wilson Construction Co.—Henry Meyer Co., $101.

14th Realty Co.—J. E. Holly, $295.

According to the records of the County Clerk's office, a judgment was entered against Higgins & Seiter for $288.80, in favor of A. R. Keen. Through inadvertence the transcript of this judgment was incorrectly made out by the Clerk of the Fifth Municipal Court, and the judgment as actually rendered was in favor of Higgins & Seltar against Keen.

Satisfied

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Half Million Dollar Deal in the Fifth Avenue Retail District and Resale of the Wolfe Insurance Building Instil Activity Into the Market—West Side Transactions—Good Bronx Buying.

Genuine activity for the Summer season characterized the real estate market yesterday, the transactions, both in volume and number, being the most important for many days. With a half-million-dollar sale in the heart of the Fifth Avenue shopping district, the resale at a substantial profit of the Wolfe insurance building on William Street—a deal in the neighborhood of $300,000—more apartment sales on the west side, and several good Bronx deals, ample evidence was given that the warm weather season is not necessarily an absolutely slack one among the brokers.

The Fifth Avenue deal is of additional interest in that it involved the sale of a new high class office structure. It is the twelve-story structure at 19 and 21 West Thirty-sixth Street, about 300 feet west of Fifth Avenue. It is now nearing completion, and will be ready for occupancy in October. It has been sold for the builders, the Winona Construction Company, by George Neiman, who has been appointed by the new owner sole renting agent.

The buyer is said to be an operator who has bought for investment. The property has been held at $550,000. The plot is 48 feet front by 100 deep. It is in a section which has witnessed remarkable changes recently, and the building abuts a new twelve-story loft now being erected on the 64-foot plot fronting on Thirty-seventh Street. This is the largest sale in the Fifth Avenue retail region that has taken place in some time.

The Wolfe Building, which occupies the easterly front of William Street, between Maiden Lane and Liberty Street, has been sold to the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, which owns the building, occupied by their present offices at William and Pine Streets. The sale was made by the Charles F. Noyes Company. The same brokers sold the building to the seller a few months ago. Just previous to that it was sold at foreclosure for $285,000. A few years ago, before the German-American Insurance Company put up its tall structure on the eastern portion of the triangular block in the rear of the Wolfe Building, it was commonly reported that this concern had offered $400,000 for the property. The seller was Seig Goldstein.

The new owners will alter the structure extensively, and it is rumored that in the near future the Wolfe Building, in a much improved condition, may become the main offices of, and be exclusively occupied by the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

The Wolfe Building is a twelve-story structure, having a frontage of nearly 73 feet on William Street, about 82 feet on Maiden Lane, and approximately 25 feet on Liberty Street, a valuable location in the insurance section. On opposite corners are the Royal Insurance Company and the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Adjoining on the east is located the new German-American Insurance Company's structure, while a block further east is being erected the twenty-four-story insurance building for interests identified with the Continental Insurance Company.

West Side Flats Resold.

The Brown Realty Company has sold the two five-story flats at 108 and 110 West Eighty-ninth Street, each on a plot 25 by 100, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. The property was acquired in May by the buyers in addition to the similar five-story flats at 104 and 106, adjoining those just sold. The buyer, an investor, gave in part payment a plot, 107 by 115 feet, on Hillside Avenue, Jamaica, L. I., and a dwelling at New Rochelle, on a plot 50 by 100.8, facing Sound View Avenue, between Park and Echo Avenues.

Resale of 57th Street Dwelling.

Ellen D. Chapman has purchased from Ennis & Sinnott, 463 West Fifty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 75. The sellers purchased the property last month on speculation. The Herman Arms Company was the broker.

Investor Buys Tenements.

Frederick Gebein has purchased for investment from Ennis & Sinnott two five-story flats with stores on the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street.

The buildings, which cover a plot 45.9 by 83, were purchased by the sellers from Mrs. Agnes L. M. Carey of Boston, Mass.

Bronx.

Bertha Meyer has sold through Ernst & Cohn the two-family house 708 Union Avenue, on a lot 27 by 100. The same firm has also resold the plot, 84 by 114, on the north side of 217th Street, 271 feet west of Barnes Avenue, to a congregation which intends to erect a building for religious purposes.

The estate of Marcus Nathan has sold through Thomas J. Totten the two-family house, on lot 25 by 100, at the southeast corner of Heath Avenue and 230th Street, to Allen W. Grace.

Christopher Fink purchased a plot of four lots on the south side of 225th Street, about 125 feet east of Barnes Avenue.

F. M. Weiss & Co. have sold for the Wilgus Realty Company to Richard J. McNulty the two-story brick building at 1,647 Overing Street, being on the west side, about 75 feet north of Maclay Avenue; purchaser gives in exchange Lot 48 on the east side of Montgomery Place, 150 feet north of Maclay Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Galitzka & Co. have sold for the Kellsipp Realty and Construction Company to Henry Fors, the two-story two-family limestone house at 660 Fifty-sixth Street.

Activity in Bensonhurst.

The activity in Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, which has resulted from the Subway decision of the Board of Estimate, has caused several recent sales of choice building lots. Errol E. Hart sold to a local builder four lots on the south side of Eightieth Street, adjoining the Bay Parkway frontage, and about six blocks from the proposed subway station.

Another parcel of three lots was sold at the northeast corner of Bay Twenty-sixth Street and Benson Avenue, and a handsome stucco residence has already been started on it.

New Brooklyn Apartments.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for six six-story apartment houses, to be located at the southwest corner of Bowling Street and South Third Street, for S. Miller as owner. Excavation is now in progress.

Suburban.

George O. Fowler has sold to Loible & Benson of Woodside and Manhattan 45 lots on Fourteenth Avenue, Avenue A, and Clinton Place, Beechhurst, L. I. The purchasers will develop the property at once.

Lounsbery & Tharp have sold to Rupert Hughes 45 acres of land, with dwelling house, carriage house, and stables, and other buildings, being a part of the property belonging to the estate of R. Vander Emde, situated on the south side of Springhurst Road, Bedford Hills, N. Y. Mr. Hughes will occupy the place as a permanent home. The price was not stated.

The estate of James Currie has sold to Lois Cohn, Thomas M. O'Brien, Torkild Rieber, and Maurice Heilbrunn 113 lots in the neighborhood of Fifty-seventh Street and the Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J. W. B. Coddington and E. D. Finch sold to W. C. Reeves & Co., realty developers, 128 acres in the town of East Hampton. It is understood that the tract will be divided into 100 by 100 foot plots, and highly restricted.

Large 4 1-2 Per Cent. Loan.

Lloyd N. Worth has procured for Roland F. Knoedler a loan of $450,000 at 4½ per cent. on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, the size of the plot being 207 by 95. The property is improved with a four-story dwelling. This is one of the largest 4½ per cent. loans placed this year.

Leases.

Carstein & Linnekin have leased for the Hewitt Realty Company 37,000 square feet of space in the Cooper Hewitt Building, at the southeast corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Fourth Avenue. The lease is for a long term of years, and completes the renting of this entire block, with the exception of one loft.

Repetti, candy manufacturer, has taken a five-year lease, with the privilege of renewal for a similar term, on the entire fifth floor of the United States Public Stores Building, which is owned by the Varick Realty Company and covers the entire block bounded by Washington, West, Hubert, and Laight Streets. The space just leased comprises about 30,000 square feet.

The American Lead Pencil Company has leased for a term of years the third floor in the Croisic Building, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. The company is now located at Fourth Street and Washington Square.

Royal Scott Gulden has leased the dwelling 19 West Forty-sixth Street for the estate of H. C. Wilson—William E. Gaillard, trustee—to M. J. Piper. The McVickar, Gaillard Realty Company represented the owners. Mr. Gulden has also leased the parlor floor in the same building to Miss M. Gerity, for millinery purposes.

Benjamin Englander has leased for the Twenty-second Street Holding Company, for a term of years, the tenth loft, containing about 10,000 square feet, in the building at 20 to 26 West Twenty-second Street, to Kahn & Feldman.

Harlem Theatre Facing Park.

Plans have been filed for a two-story theatre and stores on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Cathedral Parkway (110th Street.) It will be a fireproof building, with a frontage of 51.10 feet on the avenue by 100 feet on the street, with a façade of brick, limestone, and terra cotta. The seating capacity will be 960. It will be erected for the Olympic Leasing Company, which has leased the ground from Edward Friedman. John C. Watson, the architect, has estimated the cost at $75,000.

More Room for Church.

Plans have been filed for increasing the heighth of a portion of the church edifice of the West Park Presbyterian Church, on the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, from two to three stories and making interior alterations, at a total cost of $30,000. Ludlow & Peabody are the architects.

New Taxpayers' Organization.

The Murray Hill Taxpayers' Association was formally organized last evening, with a charter membership of about 100. There were received at the first meeting over 150 additional applications from property owners for membership in the association. The organization has been chartered under the laws of the State of New York, and one of the first matters to be taken up is that of abating the nuisance caused to property owners in the district by the smoke from the Edison plant at Thirty-ninth Street and the East River.

The officers of the association are as follows: President—Dr. Dennis J. McDonald; First Vice President—Charles W. Eidt; Second Vice President—Frank J. Lynch; Secretary—Pierre M. Clear; Financial Secretary—Louis Moeschen; Treasurer—Michael J. McCauley; Board of Directors—The Hon. Peter J. Seery, John J. Killian, Edward O'Neill, Terence J. Lynch, the Hon. John J. Herrick, Dr. Dennis J. McDonald, Charles W. Eidt, Frank J. Lynch, Piere M. Clear, Louis Moeschen, and Michael J. McCauley.

Notes.

J. H. Mayers will offer at auction to-day the six-story tenement 336 East 110th Street, 25 by 100, near First Avenue. The property is to be sold to satisfy a judgment of about $11,000. It carries a prior mortgage of $19,000.

Sheldon & Becker have moved to their new offices, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

74th St, 210 East, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 20x 102.2, four-story tenement and stores and three-story tenement in rear; foreclosure sale, to the Franconia Realty Co., a party in interest, $12,550.

105th St, 169 East, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11, five-story tenement; foreclosure sale, to Martha Oser, $22,500.

By Daniel Greenwald.

College Av, 1,023, w s, 22 ft n of 166th St, 20.3x84.9, three-story dwelling; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Herbert T. Jennings had on April 27, 1911, or since, to Henry C. Henderson, $75.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

5th Av, n w corner of 142d St, for a one-story garage, 15x27; H. & S. G. Lindeman, premises, owners; Satterlee & Boyd, architects; cost $1,230

5th Av, n w corner of Cathedral Parkway, for a two-story theatre and store, 51.10x100; E. Friedman, owner; J. C. Watson, architect; cost $75,000

Freeman St, e s, corner of Tee Av, for a one-story brick garage, 10.8x16; Martin Perua, on premises, owner; George Hof, Jr., architect; cost $1,000

222d St, s s, 306.65 ft e of Barnes Av, for two two-story brick dwellings, 22x58 each; Brill Construction Co., Louis Brill, President, 846 East 229th St, owner; George P. Crosier, architect; cost $12,000

Starling Av, s w corner of Olebs Av, for a one-story brick garage, 12x15; William Buhl, Starling Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost $200

168TH St, s w corner of Washington Av, for a two-story brick store and office building, 91.11x9.5; Taxpayers' Realty Co., Philip Wattenberg, 1,208 Franklin Av, owners; A. W. Del Gaudio, architect; cost $6,000

Walton Av, w s, 158 ft n of 167th St, for a 1½-story brick stable, 26x90; Maguire Brothers, on premises, owners; W. C. Reid, architect; cost $5,500

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 86th St, to a one and two story church; Trustees West Park Presbyterian Church, 40 Leonard St, owners; Ludlow & Peabody, architects; cost $30,000

53d St, 148 East, to a four-story and basement tenement; R. Linder, 123 West 30th St, owner; W. Mortenson, architect; cost $6,000

1st Av, 571 and 573, to two four-story tenements, stores, &c; W. G. Wagner, premises owner; H. Regelman, architect; cost $10,000

Brook Av, w s, 191.21 ft n of 163d St, to a one-story brick warehouse, 114x26.8; George N. Reinhardt, 1,943 Franklin Av, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost $30,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

AVENUE A, 23, w s, 19.8x84; Andrew Stahl, jr., to Morris J. Kahan, 9 Avenue A. Aug. 15, (mtg $22,000;) attorney, D. Friedman, 200 Broadway $100

BRYANT AV, e s, 110 ft s of Bancroft St, 200x100; American Real Estate Co. to Ucona Construction Co., 966 Southern Boulevard. Aug. 17; attorney, P. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $100

BROOME ST, 362, s s, 83d; Charles Fraser to Sarah A. Briggs, 4,167 Broadway. Aug. 16; attorney, Lewis Cass Ledyard, 49 Wall St. $100

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 150 ft n of 169th St, 50x150; Curtiss F. Byron, 2,324 Audubon Av, to Harry Cann, 2,340 Grand Av, and Junius Pittman, 1,858 Intervale Av. Aug. 15, (mtgs $22,000;) attorney, A. C. Ernst, 170 Broadway $100

CROMWELL AV, 1,448, e s, 25x141; Charles L. Hoffman, referee, to Ernest Mosten, 845 East 42d St. Aug. 16; attorney, Modil Harris, 711 8th Av. $2,000

GREENE ST, 170 and 177, w s, 40x100; Henry D. Hotchkiss, referee, (foreclosure, July 20, 1911,) to Philip Lehman, 7 West 54th St; Sigmund M. Lehman, 175 West 58th St; M. H. Lehman, 967 Madison Av; Jules S. Bache, 1 West 73d St, executors of Emanuel Lehman, Aug. 15; attorneys, Worcester, Burr & Sherman, 30 Broad St. $40,000

LINCOLN AV, n e corner of 150th St, 200 to 157th St x100; Lillian S. Leavitt to Giovanni Lordi, 62 Mulberry St, all title, Aug. 16 .....$100

LINCOLN AV, n e corner of 156th St, 200 to 157th St x100; Benjamin M. Solomon, executor, to Giovanni Lordi, 62 Mulberry St, Aug. 16 .....$1,000

LINCOLN AV, n e corner of 156th St, 200 to 157th St x100; Rachel Solomon to Giovanni Lordi, 62 Mulberry St, quitclaim, Aug. 16 .....$1

LOTS 2 to 7 and 52 and 53, map of Lohbauer Park, runs s, 147.5 ft to land of James M. Prescott x e 980 to N. Y. & Putnam R. R. x n on curve 355x w 899x s 176.6x w 848.7, with all title to 50-foot right of way, Yonkers; William Cox and others to Marie M. Cox, widow, 810 West 121st St, all title, E. & S. and C. A. G., Aug. 7; attorney, John D. Harrison, 258 Broadway .....Gift

LOT 842, map of McGraw estate, Dennis Margaret McGrath to Emma D'Ottilije, 214 East 30th St, Aug. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 349, map of McGraw estate, Bronx; Emma D'Ottilije to Joseph W. Berain, 1,337 Wilkins Av, (mtg $500,) Aug. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 14, Block 51, map of section 1 of Morris Park; Morris Park Land and Development Co. to Benjamin Denihan, 804 East 43d St, Aug. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

MAPES AV, e s s, 399 ft n s of 180th St, 6ix 150, except part for avenue; Mary I. Sheehan or Rena McDevitt to W. H. Schoettle, 1,095 Union Av; attorney, J. W. Bryant, 280 Morris Av. $100

PLOT begins 990 ft e of White Plains Road at point 700 ft n along same from Morris Park Av, 25x100, with right of way to Morris Park; Carmela Cortese to Biagio Cortese, 1,200 West 100th St, (mtg $3,000,) all title, Aug. 17; attorney, Nicholas Cella, 220 Broadway $100

SETON AV, w s, 425 ft s of Randall Av, 50x 100; Josiah A. Briggs to Annie Metzler, 2,978 Heath Av, Aug. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SOUTHERN half of Lot 202, map of Fordham, 25x158; Edw. Leahy to Esther Leahy and others, all at 879 East 191st St, Aug. 16; attorneys, Martin & Howe, 265 Broadway $100

UNION AV, 1,095, w s, 21.5x90.9; William H. Schoettle to Mary L. Sheehan, 165 West 97th St, Aug. 16; attorneys, Feltenstein & Zt., 309 Broadway $100

UNION AV, 694, e s, 18.8x96; Julia Cravan, 2261 Alexander Av, to Josephine O'Rorke, 963 Cauldwell Av, Aug. 16, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, Denis O'L. Cohalan, 31 Liberty St. $100

WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Starling Av, 53.4x108, Bronx; Isaac E. Abbott and others to August Von, 915 Madison Av, Covington, Ky., Aug. 16, (mtg $3,200;) attorney, G. Whyard, 150 Nassau St. $100

8TH AV, 2,442, e s, 24.11x75.3; Matilda Schwartz and another to Nathan Fromm, 1,224 Dawson St, July 24, (mtg $34,500;) attorney, Leon A. Rains, 2,219 3d Av. $1

9TH AV, s e corner of 36th St, 24.9x100; Helena M. E. Lindemann, executrix, to Katherine F. Lindemann, at Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 10; attorney, W. G. Brown, 160 Broadway $1

9TH AV, e s, 24.9 ft s of 36th St, 24.9x100; Helena M. E. Lindemann to Katharine F. Lindemann, Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 10; attorney, W. G. Brown, 160 Broadway $1

36TH ST, 211 East, n s, 25x97.5; William N. Schweizer to Andrew Stahl, 128 Midwood St, Brooklyn, (mtg $19,000,) Aug. 14 .....$100

36TH ST, 211 East, n s, 25x97.5; Andrew Stahl to William N. Schweizer, 233 East 36th St, (mtg $19,000,) Aug. 15; attorney, Andrew Stahl, 128 Midwood St, Brooklyn $100

38TH ST, 246 West, s s, 25x98.9; Helena M. E. Lindemann, Yonkers, N. Y., to Katharine F. Lindemann, Yonkers, Aug. 10; attorney, W. G. Brown, 160 Broadway $1

38TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Katharine F. Lindemann to Helena M. E. Lindemann, Yonkers, Aug. 10; attorney, W. G. Brown, 160 Broadway $1

38TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; H. M. E. Lindemann, Yonkers, executrix of John G. Lindemann, deceased, to Katharine F. Lindemann, Yonkers, Aug. 10; attorney, W. G. Brown, 160 Broadway $1

45TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Francis O'Neill, referee, (foreclosure Aug. 11, 1911,) to Pasquale Cleemente, 273 West 23d St, Aug. 15; attorney, James A. Blanchfield, 2 Rector St. $500

47TH ST, 330 East, n s, 20x100; View Realty Co. to Form Realty Co., 200 Broadway, Aug. 9 .....$100

54TH ST, 336 East, n s, 20x100.5x19.6x—; 14th St n s, 119 ft w of Avenue A, 22x103.3; Sallie Wel to Fidelia Mittelmann, 51 East 96th St, (mtg $20,000,) Aug. 16; attorney, S. Hellinger, 309 Broadway $1

113TH ST, s s, 525 ft e of Broadway, 25x100.11; Jessie J. Zimmermann to Frederick Kuhlman, Cornwall, N. Y. Sept. 28, 1910; attorney, N. A. McBride, 7 East 42d St. $1

118TH ST, 144 West, s s, 16x100.11; Manhados Realty Co. to Dora Pelt, 324 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $14,000,) Aug. 17; attorney, Abraham Pelt, 45 Broadway $100

154TH ST, s s, 220.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x 100; Cornelia Gans to Louisa Straub, 285 East 154th St, Aug. 16; attorney, T. C. Patterson, 647 Courtlandt Av. $100

154TH ST, s s, 220.8 ft e of Morris Av, 25x 100; Louisa Straub to Ferdinand Gans, 288 East 154th St, Aug. 16; attorney, T. C. Patterson, 647 Courtlandt Av. $100

221ST ST, n s, 50 ft e of Carpenter Av, 27.6x 105, Wakefield; Julius Wolf to Wilhelmina Schmidt, 324 East 167th St, Aug. 16; attorney, J. W. Bryant, 280 Morris Av. $100

Recorded Mortgages.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BARTHOLOMEW, George D., to Samuel Putnam, 295 St. Nicholas Av; Broome St, 551, s s, 21x61, Aug. 15, 3 years; attorneys, James, S. & E., 170 Broadway $6,000

BECK, Edwin A., to East River Savings Institution, 29 Broadway; 127th St, 19 East, n s, 18.9x99.11, Aug. 17, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $12,000

CHANLER, Winthrop A., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway; 3d Av, e s, 122.5 ft s of 20th St, 24.8x110, Aug. 17, 5 years; address, 160 Broadway $25,000

COHEN, Maurice, to Henry W. Dasian, 234 West 103d St; 65th St, 330 to 332 East, s s, 37.6x100, prior mtg $30,000, Aug. 15, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. A. Isaacs, 27 William St. $6,000

DENIHAN, Benjamin, to Morris Park Land & Development Co., 5 Nassau St; lot 14, block 51, map of a section of Morris Park, Aug. 15, 3 years, — p. c.; attorneys, Lindsay, K. & P., 27 William St. $1,200

DOSSO, Maria, wife of John B., to Fishkill Savings Institute at Fishkill, N. Y.; lot 44, map of Van Nest Park, Aug. 17, due Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av. $4,500

D'OTTILIJE, Emma, to Margaret McGrath, 263 Freeman St; Lot 343, map of 870 acre, McGraw estate, Aug. 16, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $500

EIGHT TWENTY-NINE PARK AV to Timothy F. Fay, 209 Bay 28th St, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Park Av, s e corner of 76th St, 117.2x 100, prior mtg $625,000, Aug. 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Whaley, W. & F., 27 William St. $28,780

GEFFE, Ernestine and Charles, to Henry H. Grote, 2,559 8th Av; 3d St, n s, 105 ft w of Avenue D, 100x108, Unionport, Aug. 21, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Andrew Hally, 2,067 Westchester Av. $2,000

SAME, to Elisabeth K. Doeling, 179 East 80th St; Story Av, n s, 105 ft w of Olmstead Av, 4 lots, each 25x108, 4 mortgages, each $4,000, Aug. 1, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 68 William St. $16,000

GHIER, Charles, Henry, Elizabeth, Julia, and Henrietta; Theresa G. Kerr and Henrietta G. Benfen, heirs to Isabella M. Hayes, 2 East 128th St; 04th St, 241 to 245 West, n s, 200x100.5, Aug. 14, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway $12,000

GINGOLD REALTY CO. to Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 152d St, 104.9x110x99.11x140, 5 years; address, 135 Broadway $350,000

G. ZINGALES CO. to County Mortgage Co., 49 Wall St; Clinton Av, w s, 264.4 ft n of 181st St, 128.5x97.9x158x112.8, Aug. 16, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, G. G. Dutcher, 49 Wall St. $75,000

KAHAN, Morris J., to Andrew Stahl, 128 Midwood St, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Avenue A, 23, w s, 19.8x84, prior mtg $10,000, Aug. 15, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Cornelius Huth, 84 Nassau St. $12,000

KIESSLING, George, to Annie R. Bauerdorf, 635 West 42nd Av; 8th Av, e s, 51.1 ft n of 15th St, 24.1x98.6, leasehold, May 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway $7,000

LUONGO, Rafael, to Professor S. Hubbard, trustee, 117 West 55th St; Coster St, e s, 230 ft n of Randall Av, 30x100, Aug. 15, 3 years, attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

SAME to Edward J. Brown, 137 West 127th St; same property, prior mtg $5,000, Aug. 15, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Appell & A., 90 West Broadway $1,000

MAGONIGLE, Florence, to Corporate Mortgage Co., 55 Liberty St; Nathalie Av, w s, Lot 42, map of 16 villa sites and 80 lots, part of Anthony estate, 25x98x25.9x101, Aug. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. D. Patton, 55 Liberty St. $1,500

MASON, William E., to Hugh Reilly, 558 West 51st St; 534 St, n s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.11, prior mtg $30,000, Aug. 16, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

MAZE REALTY CO. to Philip A. Stahl, 322 West 148th St; Fox St, 650 to 662, n s, 3 lots, each 40.7x128, prior mtg on each of $37,500, Aug. 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway, 3 mortgages, each $6,000

METTLER, Annie, to Marie Moritz, 462 East 134th St, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Seton Av, w s, 450 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100, Aug. 15, due as per bond; attorney, J. Heidermann, 753 Elton Av $2,200

SAME to Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund Association of Twenty-third Ward, 307 to 311 Seton Av, w s, 450 ft s of Randall Av, 50x100; due as per bond; attorney, same $2,200

SAME to Josiah A. Briggs, 4,167 Broadway. Aug. 16; attorney, Lewis Cass Ledyard, 49 Wall St. $100

Same Av, w s, 427 ft s of Randall Av, 50x 100; prior mtgs $4,400, Aug. 16, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St. $800

NERENBERG, Henry, to Edward A. Acker, Trustee, 778 Forest Av; Haight Av, e s, 250.11 ft n of Walker Av, 2 lots, each 16.6x100, 2 mortgages, each $2,250, Aug. 14, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorneys, Wager & A., 287 Broadway $4,500

SAME to same, individually; Haight Av, e s, 243.5 ft n of Walker Av, 16.6x100, Aug. 14, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorneys, same $2,500

PLATT, Frank H., to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St; 74th St, 245 West, s e, 50x102.2, Aug. 16, due Oct. 1, 1912; address, 26 Broad St. $50,000

RONCA, T. Pasquale and Giovanni, to Bernhard Wurzel, 930 Kelly St; Broome St, 250 ft 6 in e corner of Mulberry St, 60.6x irreg. 74.6x43.2x75.11, prior mtg $70,000, Aug. 12, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. H. Immerglück, 128 Broadway $15,000

ROSIEN, Ernest, to John Bussing, jr., Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Cromwell Av, 1,448, e s, 25 x111, Aug. 16, due Jan. 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Williamson, 264 Alexander Av. $1,500

SAME, to Meinert J. Hansen, 1,450 Cromwell Av; same property, (prior mtg $1,500,) Aug. 16, due Jan. 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, Modie Harris, 711 8th Av. $700

SCHMIDT, Wilhelmina, to Julius Wolf, 40 Edgecombe Av; 221st St, n s, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x100, Aug. 16, 5 years; attorneys, Wager & A., 2,871 Broadway $1,200

SHEEHAN, Mary J., to William H. Schoettle, 1,095 Union Av; Union Av, 1,095, w s, 21.5x 90.9, Aug. 16, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney, J. W. Bryant, 280 Morris Av. $1,000

UCONA CONSTRUCTION CO. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St; Bryant Av, e s, 110 ft s of Bancroft St, 14 lots, each 25x100, 5 building loan mtgs, each $24,000, Aug. 17, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $120,000

SAME to American Real Estate Co., 527 8th Av; same property, 5 mtgs, each $4,000, 3 prior mtgs, $24,000 each, Aug. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. C. Meyers, 527 8th Av. $24,000

WAGNER, Amelia, to Greenwich Savings Bank, 346 6th Av; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 100th St, 25.3x irregular, Aug. 17, due as per bond; attorneys, De Witt, L. & De W., 55 Nassau St. $4,000

9TH AV AND 47TH ST REALTY CO. to Attilio Picolrilli, 467 East 143d St, and another; 9th Av, w s, at s w s of 9th St, 105 ft to s s of Cornelia St x115.8x8.11, Aug. 16, due Oct. 1, 1911, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St. $35,000

Satisfied Mortgages.

With name and address of lender's attorney.

ADAMS ST, n e s, 120.6 ft s e from s e side of Morris Park Av, 20x137x irregular; June 23, 1906; John B. Dosso and Maria, his wife, owner, 1,742 Adams St, to Frederick H. St John, trustee for benefit of Emma St. John; Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av. $1,500

AMSTERDAM AV and 171st St, mortgage on personal property, June 5, 1911; C. A. Smith to Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. $1,900

ANTHONY AV, w s, 494.6 ft n of, South Boulevard, 25x100x25x94.11; March 29, 1901, William J. McComb and Jennie, his wife, owners, 3,020 Grand Concourse to Wm. O'Connor $2,000

BROADWAY, w s, 324.7 ft n of Tremont Road, 50x140.5x50x171.9; Oct. 15, 1909; James J. Dougherty to Washington Savings Bank, Rollins & Rollins, 32 Nassau St. $1,050

BROOME ST, 390 to 394, n w corner of Mulberry St, 76.11x60.1xirregular, June 22, 1911; T. Pasquale Ronco and Adelina his wife, and others, owners, on premises, to Bernhard Wurzel, 940 Kelly St; Saul H. Immerglück, 128 Broadway $15,000

DIVISION ST, 234-236, mortgage on personal property; June 22, 1910; Levy Greenberg to Rachel Greenberg $12,000

LOT 207, second map of property of Neill estate, 24th Ward, Aug. 16, 1905; John Lackel and Christina, his wife, to Hy. Descher, 433 West 44th St; owner, N. Y., W. & Boston R. R. Co.; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,500

LOT 782, map of Laconia Park, 82x100, July 12, 1907; A. Shatskin & Sons, Inc., to Frank Koch, Paterson, N. J.; R. Hickox, Williamsbridge, N. Y. $315

LOT 42, map 178, portion of Anthony estate, 25x98x25x101; Oct. 20, 1900, John R. Magonigle to the Mutual Life Insurance Co., owner, Florence Magonigle, 540 West 113th St.; H. D. Patton, 55 Liberty St. $370

LOTS 13 and 14, Parcel of Map 1,114, showing sub-division of property of William B. Ogden, Highbridge, Dec. 29, 1908; Samuel H. McKean, Newark, N. J., or 400 St. Nicholas Av, to Elmer S. Prother, owner, 400 St. Nicholas Av; John J. Vanse, 198 Broadway $1,643

SAME PROPERTY, same map, June 17, 1907; Anna C. Meisel to Maria Haven Wickes, owner, Elmer S. Prother, 400 St. Nicholas Av; Parker, Davis, Wagner & Walton, 24 Nassau St. $1,200

MANIDA ST, s s, 150 ft e of Sheffield Av, 25x100, Aug. 14, 1909; Louis F. Cerlian, owner, 36 East 49th St, to John B. Dosso; Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av. .$1,500

MONROE ST, 165, n s, 26.6x100, Oct. 22, 1910; Wolf Bagel and Ethel Bagel to Leon Stempler; A. S. Aaronstamm, 63 Park Row $2,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 152d St, 99.11x140x—, April 22, 1909; Gingold Realty Co. to Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $35,000

SAME PROPERTY, April 22, 1909; same to same $100,000

SAME PROPERTY, Jan. 10, 1911; same to Charles M. Rosenthal $5,000

SAME PROPERTY, Sept. 7, 1910; same to same $11,000

SCHOFIELD AV, n s, 223 ft e of west shore, City Island, at high water mark, e. t., being the e ½ of Lot 6, map of property of Frederick Coons, City Island, 50x106.5x50x106.10, May 16, 1901; Martin J. Earley and Margaret, his wife, to Margaret V. Tully, 211 West 107th St; owner, Hy. J. Webster, 57 Schofield St, City Island; Earley & Carstarphen, 51 Chambers St. $3,000

SHERMAN AV, w s, 53.4 ft n of 169th St, 20.10x100, May 7, 1904; John Yule and Lucy J., his wife, to an Association for the Relief of Respectable and Indigent Females in City of New York; owner, Mary Brassell and Annie M. Carroll, 943 Sherman Av; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,500

SD ST, 109 East, mortgage on fixtures, March 20, 1909; Vincenzo Forcelli to Charles Truglano $341

SD AV, 1,076, mortgage on fixtures, &c., April 29, 1911; Otto Siemons to Fred Thornforde. $4,000

SD AV, 1,076, mortgage on fixtures, &c., May 31, 1911; Ebeneser Fall to same $4,000

8TH AV, e s, 51.1 ft n of West 15th St, 26.1x 93.6, Sept. 28, 1908; George Kiessling to Annie E. Bauerdorf, 625 West End Av; Deyo & B., 111 Broadway $7,000

9TH ST, 424 East, mortgage on fixtures, July 27, 1911; Sadie Kahn to Max Brayer $150

64TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 75x100.5, June 15, 1905; Henrietta Geier to Charles Geier; owners, party of first part; also Hy. and Elizabeth Geier, Theresa G. Kerr, Henrietta G. Benfer, and Benjamin and Julia Geier, residing at 241, 243, and 245 West 64th St, and Charles Geier, New City, Rockland Co., N. Y.; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $10,000

74TH ST, n s, 288 ft e of Park Av, 24x102.2; July 7, 1910, Charles Brandon Co. to Charles Buek Construction Co.; Stoddard & Mark, 135 Broadway $10,000

96TH ST and Avenue A, 1,834, n e corner, 75x20, May 23, 1911; Israel Hoffman, owner, 86 Lenox Av, to Herman F. Bindseil, 2,158 Aqueduct Av; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,750

96TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x 102.2, Feb. 11, 1911; Solomon M. Schatzkin and Elizabeth A., his wife, owners, Rutherford, N. J., to Sophie Cohen, 611 West 110th St; Aronson & Salant, 34 Pine St. $15,000

96TH ST, 118 West, s s, 20x100.10; July 8, 1909, William Hyams and Emily H., his wife, to Wilson M. Powell, owners, Mayer & Mayer, Inc., 120 West 88th St.; Wilson M. Powell, 32 Wall St. $30,000

100TH ST, 5 East, n s, 22x100.11; Dec. 1, 1906; Mary Feahan and John, her husband, owners, 542 West 160th St. to Herbert G. Street, trustee or representative of Supreme Court to execute trusts under will of Abram Beekman, deceased; Richard L. Sweeny, 62 William St. $10,000

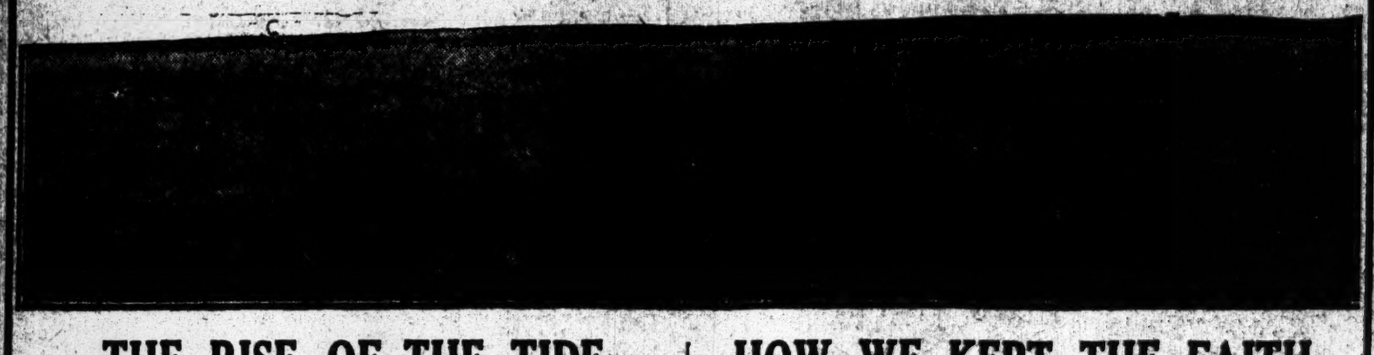
151ST ST, 527 West, mortgage on personal property, Jan. 3, 1911; Cornelius J. Cashman to H. Koehler & Co. $3,000

161ST ST, n s, 325

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

A NEW OPPORTUNITY AT LONG BEACH

FAITH 1907



THE RISE OF THE TIDE

The TIDE of OPPORTUNITY is at the FLOOD at Long Beach. Are you going to allow that tide to recede? Are you going to occupy the position of the man who refused an Atlantic City lot offered him at $1,000 and five years later saw it sell at $30,000?

THINK OF THESE THINGS

LONG BEACH this summer has been recognized by FIFTH AVENUE and BROADWAY as one of the most beautiful, most enjoyable, most invigorating tonic resorts in this country.

LONG BEACH IS ONLY TWENTY-FIVE MILES from NEW YORK CITY, forty minutes' ride by direct electric service from the Pennsylvania Terminal.

Long Beach is within an hour's journey of almost any part of an area comprising more than **10,000,000 population.**

LONG BEACH has been SWAMPED this summer by twenty and thirty thousand New Yorkers each week.

MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND motor cars come to Long Beach on Saturdays and Sundays each week.

THERE WERE forty-seven Long Beach cottages for rent on May 30. On June 30 there was none for rent. And there were a SCORE of DEMANDS for rentals after this date.

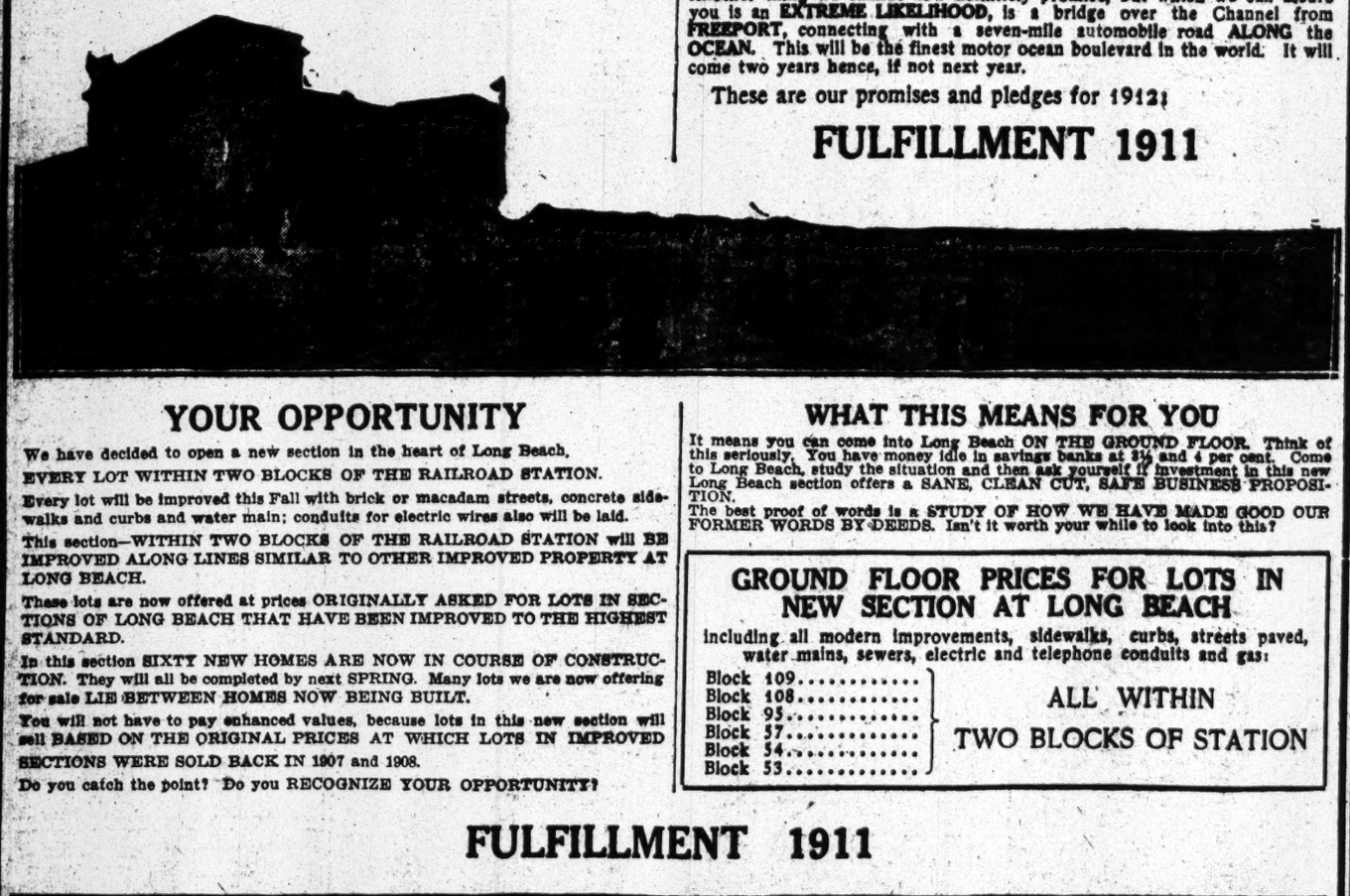
LONG BEACH THIS SUMMER HAS BEEN A BYWORD IN NEW YORK

In 1912 Long Beach will be a NATIONAL BYWORD. We no longer have to preach Long Beach as the BIGGER, BETTER ATLANTIC CITY of the FUTURE. Every one who sees Long Beach does that for us. It is not a matter of FAITH. IT is a matter of using one's eyes and APPLYING PRINCIPLES of COMMON SENSE.

GOLD OUT OF SAND

Four years ago the Estates of Long Beach took title to Long Beach—July 15, 1907. Fourteen days later the Long Beach Hotel was destroyed by fire. Value $750,000. No insurance. On July 30, 1907, therefore, there was nothing at Long Beach but a heap of black ruins, a few ramshackle cottages—nothing practically but windswept dunes, sedge and marshland.

At that time we invited investment in this property, and we made certain PLEDGES and PROMISES. We said that on this barren, windswept domain of the sea would arise a resort WORTHY of NEW YORK, A BIGGER, BETTER ATLANTIC CITY. There were SKEPTICS, of course there were. There are SKEPTICS TO-DAY. There are always those who will not SEE BEYOND THEIR NOSES or think beyond ESTABLISHED FACTS. "It can't be done," they said. "It is too large an undertaking. Why, it's the old story of MAKING GOLD OUT OF SAND." Nevertheless there were those who had FAITH. To these we sold property at Long Beach valued at millions of dollars. Then in September, 1907, came the panic, the closing of banks. Despite all, we KEPT the FAITH, and we RENEWED OUR PLEDGES and PROMISES and we CONTINUED TO IMPROVE AND SELL.



HOW WE KEPT THE FAITH

Four years have passed since we took title to Long Beach. They have been four years of business depression. But the process of building Long Beach, of keeping faith with our investors, has never halted.

In those four years we have expended in IMPROVEMENTS	$3,458,000.00
We have built private residences costing	1,993,772.00
We have built hotels and casinos costing	1,500,000.00
We have built a three-mile boardwalk costing	450,000.00
Investors have paid us	6,482,945.44
Profit made in resales	300,000.00

Long Beach to-day is the chief motor car terminus in the Middle Atlantic States.

The Reynolds Channel is one of the recognized motor boating, sailing, rowing centers of the United States.

BEAR THIS IN MIND

Long Beach is the only restricted ocean front property in the immediate vicinity of New York. New York's population has doubled every twenty years. It will keep on doubling and doubling. But New York's BEACH FRONT PROPERTY CANNOT INCREASE A SINGLE FOOT. This spells MONOPOLY for THOSE WHO BUY at LONG BEACH.

The few who have been OBLIGED TO DISPOSE OF THEIR HOLDINGS HAVE MADE $300,000 PROFITS IN RESALES. THE SECRET OF MAKING GOLD OUT OF SAND is first to PUT GOLD INTO YOUR SAND. That is our SECRET OF SUCCESS. That is what we are going to CONTINUE TO DO in

1912

A new section to be opened and improved, as stated below.

Preparations are now being made for a new bathing pavilion for next season, with 1,500 bathhouses.

Work on a new hotel will begin this fall.

One hundred homes will be built this winter, all bigger and more artistic than any of the superb cottages now standing. They will be SOLD FOR COST. They will be built not on speculation but TO MEET A DEMAND.

AN ARTISTIC SCHOOL costing $100,000 will be built.

Another thing we cannot now definitely promise, but which we can assure you is an EXTREME LIKELIHOOD, is a bridge over the Channel from FREEPORT, connecting with a seven-mile automobile road ALONG the OCEAN. This will be the finest motor ocean boulevard in the world. It will come two years hence, if not next year.

These are our promises and pledges for 1912:

FULFILLMENT 1911

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

We have decided to open a new section in the heart of Long Beach,

EVERY LOT WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF THE RAILROAD STATION.

Every lot will be improved this Fall with brick or macadam streets, concrete sidewalks and curbs and water main; conduits for electric wires also will be laid.

This section—WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF THE RAILROAD STATION will BE IMPROVED ALONG LINES SIMILAR TO OTHER IMPROVED PROPERTY AT LONG BEACH.

These lots are now offered at prices ORIGINALLY ASKED FOR LOTS IN SECTIONS OF LONG BEACH THAT HAVE BEEN IMPROVED TO THE HIGHEST STANDARD.

In this section SIXTY NEW HOMES ARE NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION. They will all be completed by next SPRING. Many lots we are now offering for sale LIE BETWEEN HOMES NOW BEING BUILT.

You will not have to pay enhanced values, because lots in this new section will sell BASED ON THE ORIGINAL PRICES AT WHICH LOTS IN IMPROVED SECTIONS WERE SOLD BACK IN 1907 and 1908.

Do you catch the point? Do you RECOGNIZE YOUR OPPORTUNITY?

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

It means you can come into Long Beach ON THE GROUND FLOOR. Think of this seriously. You have money idle in savings banks at 3½ and 4 per cent. Come to Long Beach, study the situation and then ask yourself if investment in this new Long Beach section offers a SANE, CLEAN CUT, SAFE BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

The best proof of words is a STUDY OF HOW WE HAVE MADE GOOD OUR FORMER WORDS BY DEEDS. Isn't it worth your while to look into this?

GROUND FLOOR PRICES FOR LOTS IN NEW SECTION AT LONG BEACH

including all modern improvements, sidewalks, curbs, streets paved, water mains, sewers, electric and telephone conduits and gas:

Block 109.....
Block 108.....
Block 95.....
Block 57.....
Block 54.....
Block 53.....

ALL WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF STATION

FULFILLMENT 1911

ESTATES OF LONG BEACH,
225 FIFTH AVEVUE.

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Pres.
Tel. 3500 Mad.

NEW YORK CITY.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.
West Side.

Stadium View Shore View
448-448 Riverside Drive,
north of 114th St.,
one block from the Subway.
Six to nine rooms and three baths.
Rent from $1,200 to $1,900.

The Cherbourg
1 West 92d St.,
Cor. Central Park West.
One block from "L."
Excellent location, overlooking park; Modern elevator Apartments; all large, sunny, outside rooms.
9-10 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,400.

Cathedral Court and Parkview
229-237 West 110th St.,
opposite Central Park;
5 and 7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

The Gainsborough
112 Riverside Drive,
near 84th St.
Ideal location, overlooking the river; high-class elevator Apartment of unusually large rooms.
7 and 8 rooms, 1 bath & 2 toilets.
$1,300 to $1,700.

Apply to Superintendents, on premises, or
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
444 Columbus Av., near 81st St.

OREGON
54TH ST. & 7TH AV.
Only 12 story fireproof apartments south of Central Park with MODERATE rents.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS
RENTS $800 TO $1,600

Ready for occupancy Sept 1 to 15.
Representative on premises.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
Broadway & 103d St. 'Phone, 975—River.

Hamilton Terrace
65-75 Hamilton Terrace.
2 BLOCKS EAST OF AMSTERDAM AVE.
Five minutes' walk to Subway station at 145th St. and Broadway.
A new, high-class Apartment House, situated in a select, quiet residential neighborhood which is restricted to private houses, and has all modern improvements.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10 rooms.
Rent $30 to $110.

YORKTOWN COURT
Cor. Fort Washington Av. and 162d St.
New Apartment House, recently completed.
3 to 7 rooms, $37.50 to $75.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

A FEW
Two, Three, and Four Room
APARTMENTS,
furnished and unfurnished,
in the exceptionally located
Schuyler Arms
307 West 98th St.,
on terms that will surprise you.
Two doors from Riverside Drive. Near Express Subway station. Convenient for elevated and surface lines.
Maid service included.
Restaurant in building.
'Phone 8944 Riverside.

HOTEL WOODWARD
HOUSEKEEPING ANNEX
Broadway & 55th St., N. Y.
CONVENIENCE of a Hotel with PRIVACY of a Home.
Substantial Reductions, when apartments are taken now, on a lease from October First.

The Oakdale
BACHELOR APARTMENTS
36-38 West 35th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Suites of 1 and 2 rooms and bath.
Hotel service.
Rents $500 to $1,000
Superintendent on premises, or
FT. AMSTERDAM REALTY CO.,
59 Wall St. Tel., 6856—Broad.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 75th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; two elevators night and day, passenger and service; steam dryer; convenient to all traction lines; rent $1,000 to $1,500.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE ADRIAN,
32 WEST 72D ST., CORNER.
Eight large, light rooms, tiled bath; electric light; parquet floors; night and day elevator; Subway express and elevated stations on 72d; all surface lines convenient; rent $1,200 to $1,500.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

BERKELEY ARMS,
326 to 332 West 95th St.
Handsome up-to-date apartments.
All light, airy rooms; Subway express station.
RENTS, $45-$75.
Telephone 8174—Riverside.

THE WASHINGTON,
318-322 West 51st.
Attractive apartments of six large, light rooms, elevator, telephone; all modern improvements. Apply to Superintendent, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

THE LINCOLN,
306-310 West 51st.
Attractive apartments of four and five large, light rooms, elevator, telephone, all modern improvements. Superintendent, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.
West Side.

PORTSMOUTH,
36-44 WEST 97TH ST.
Very desirable apartments of six and seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hall boys; elevator service all night; rents low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

West Side.
Above 116th Street and Washington Heights.

REED HOUSE
121st St. and Broadway.
5 Rooms, $540- $660
6 Rooms, $720- $840
7 Rooms, $840-$1,200
This property is held and managed by an individual owner as a permanent investment.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

Hague Apartments
547 Riverside Drive
overlooking Hudson River, Palisades and Claremont.
High class Apartments, 6 or 7 rooms and bath.
Excellent location; convenient to subway express station; all night elevator; hall and 'phone service.
APARTMENTS, $900 to $1,500.

606 WEST 137TH ST.
SUBWAY STATION. ELEVATOR APARTMENTS;
5, 6, AND 7 ROOM APARTMENTS;
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
$50 TO $65 PER MONTH.

East Side.

"LA CASA BLANCA,"
55 East 76th St.,
NEAR MADISON AV.
7-8-11 rooms, bath and servants' bath; rent, $1,000-$1,250; also corner apartments, all light rooms, $1,400; white enameled woodwork; parquet floors, electric lights, telephone each apartment. Telephone 1600—Lenox.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
Have been occupied several years by successful physicians, now to rent.
7 rooms—$1,000.
11 rooms—$1,700.
LA CASA BLANCA APTS.,
55 East 76th St., near Madison Ave.

ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.,
have for rent
Bachelor apts., 2 rooms with bath.
111 West 43d St., $480.
393 West 16th St., $384.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.
East Side.

THE HANOVER APARTMENTS,
PARK AVE. & 83D ST.
8 & 9 ROOMS,
TWO BATHS.
Exceptionally large light airy rooms. Uniquely arranged, with spacious closets. Handsomely decorated to suit individual tastes.
$1,500 to $2,400.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

Bachelor Apartments
All night elevator service.
5 East 45th St.
2 to 6 rooms with 1 to 3 baths.
Superintendent on premises, or
William S. Denison & Co.
141 Broadway.

THE LEXINGTON
144-146-148 East 22d St.
Sub-lease attractive large apartments, 5 & 6 rooms and bath. All-night elevator service. Electric light, telephone.
MODERATE RENT.
References, leases. Superintendent on premises.
WILLIAM HENRY FOLSOM,
927 Broadway. Telephone 5529 Gramercy.

THE BLYTHEBOURNE,
1,481 Madison Av., Southeast Corner 99th St.
Beautiful corner apartment seven outside rooms; bath; perfect condition; $60 monthly; high-class elevator and private telephone service day and night; electricity; all improvements. Apply to Superintendent.

BRONX.

TWO MONTHS FREE!
Must sublet exquisite apartment, seven all outside rooms; electric light; parquet floors; only $35.
1,239 Franklin Avenue.
Two blocks 169th St. 3d Av. Elevated.
Suitable Physician or Dentist.

BROOKLYN. | BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN'S NEWEST ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
FACING PROSPECT PARK PLAZA AND LIBRARY.

Kings Court

CORNER STERLING PLACE AND BUTLER PLACE, BETWEEN VANDERBILT AND UNDERHILL AVES.

8 Rooms and 2 Baths. Rents Reduced, $900 to $1,000

Every modern improvement, day and night elevator and telephone service. Location, equipment and service equal to New York's $2,400 apartments. MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Brooklyn.

Standish Arms
167-169-171 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS,
Near Pierrepont St. Fireproof Construction.
IN EVERY DETAIL THE LEADING APARTMENT HOTEL OF BROOKLYN.
Splendid View of Harbor
Situated in the most aristocratic section of Brooklyn. Subway to Wall Street 6 minutes. Apartments furnished or unfurnished. Single room and bath $300 to $450 per year. Two rooms and bath $420 to $900 per year. Larger suites in proportion.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
CLUB BREAKFASTS.
ARTHUR H. MYERS, MANAGER.

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE.
Travelers' Co., 30 West 34th St. Tel. 3473 Murray.

LÜCHOW'S
110 to 113 East 14th St. Tel. 1480—Stuyvesant.
FAMOUS GERMAN RESTAURANT.
A LA CARTE. TABLE D'HOTE.
Music by THE VIENNA ARTIST ORCHESTRA.
WURZBURGER HOFBRAU.
Pilsener Genossenschafts-Brauerei.
GRAND PRIX—Brussels Exposition, 1910.

CAVANAGH'S RESTAURANT, GRILL & BANQUET ROOMS.
258-260 W. 23d St.
SHELLFISH, STEAKS, AND CHOPS A SPECIALTY.

Herald Square Hotel 34 St., just west of B'way. A la carte.

Port Arthur Chinese Restaurant.. Alc., Tdh. 7 & 9 Mott St. See Eve. Telegram.

51-3-5 W. 35 St. Best Din., w. w., 60c. **MORETTI** Tel. 614 Murray. Lunch, w. w., 40c.

STAUCH'S CONEY ISLAND. Open all yr. High-class Rest. Alc. Music.

THE GRAND HOTEL
Catskill Mountains, Highmount, N. Y.
On "State Road," the Centre of Motoring in Empire State.
Altitude over 2,000 ft., on Ulster & Del. Ry.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JAMES DI NUOVO and ANTONIO DI NUOVO, doing business as co-partners under the name of "DI NUOVO BROTHERS CHEESE COMPANY," alleged bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell by order of the court and the receiver herein and of C. Destefano & Brother, on the 24th day of August, 1911, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 49 Market Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, assets of the above alleged bankrupts, consisting of one horse and one wagon.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Receiver.
CHARLES H. FULLER, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York City.
C. DESTEFANO & BROTHER, Lienors.
NICHOLAS SELVAGGI, Attorney for C. Destefano & Brother, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TALBOT & POGGI, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Aug. 24, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a very fine and high grade stock of men's, ladies', and children's hosiery and underwear in silk, lisle thread, etc. The above goods are all imported and right up to date.
FREDERICK B. HASSETT, Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HYMAN GERRINGER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1911, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 20 East 8th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, fixtures, &c.
ELIHU ROOT, Jr., Receiver.
JAMES, SCHELL, & ELKUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the application of JOHN P. GILBERT CO., JOHN S. WALKER and CHARLES NEIDLINGER, that THE FERGUSON CONTRACTING COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of New York, be declared an involuntary bankrupt.—Order to show cause.

Pursuant to the petition this day presented to this court by J. Van Vechten Olcott, Receiver for the above-named bankrupt, heretofore appointed by this court,

Let the Winston-Salem Southbound Railway Company, James Talcott, Scott Bros., Keystone Contracting Company, Magic City Construction Company, J. L. Culp, N. L. Lancaster, Carolina Portland Cement Co., The Whitney Company, Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company, E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Powder Company, Tucker & Carter Rope Company, D. H. Reeves, F. B. Littlejohn, L. W. Whitesides, C. P. Harmon, and McCrary & McCrary of Lexington, North Carolina, his attorneys, Overman and Company, V. Wallace & Son, Salisbury Hardware & Furniture Company, and all persons and corporations having or alleging any interest in the fund payable by the Winston-Salem Southbound Railway Company to the above-named bankrupt or to J. Van Vechten Olcott, Receiver of said bankrupt, as a result of the completion of two certain contracts between the Winston-Salem Southbound Railway Company and the bankrupt and a certain contract between J. Van Vechten Olcott as Receiver of the above-named bankrupt and the Winston-Salem Southbound Railway Company for the graduation and masonry on Sections 44 to 52 inclusive of the Winston-Salem Southbound Railway in the Counties of Davidson, Stanley, and Montgomery in the State of North Carolina, and all persons claiming or alleging any claim against the Winston-Salem Southbound Railway Company growing in any way out of the work aforesaid, show cause at a Stated Term of this Court to be held on the 23d day of August, 1911, or any day to which it may be adjourned in the United States Court House in the Post Office Building in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at the opening of court on said day or days, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and why the fund of $65,340.83 should not be paid to J. Van Vechten Olcott free from all liens and claims against the Winston-Salem Southbound Railway Company to be applied by the said J. Van Vechten Olcott as prayed for in said petition, and why the alleged liens of the E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Powder Company, the Carolina Portland Cement Company, the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company, and all other alleged liens should not be disallowed and why an allowance should not be made to said Receiver and his attorneys in and about the completion of the said Winston-Salem Southbound Railway contracts, and why an injunction should not issue out of this court directed to the persons above named and all other persons, firms, and corporations restraining them and each of them from bringing any proceedings against the Receiver or the said Winston-Salem Southbound Railway Company on account of any matter or thing growing in any way out of the contracts aforesaid, and it is further

Ordered that notice of this motion be given by publication of this order twice a week until the 23d day of August, 1911, in The New York Times and the Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Daily Sentinel, and by mailing a copy thereof to every person above named, and to every known creditor of the bankrupt at the post office address stated to be his on the books of the bankrupt, or otherwise known, and by furnishing such persons as shall apply therefor with a copy of the petition and order herein, and it is further

Ordered that notice of this motion be given by personal service in the usual way on all persons or parties who have appeared in this proceeding.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1911.
GEO. C. HOLT,
District Judge.

ROBERT H. HIBBARD, Esq., 220 Broadway, New York City; JOHN C. COLEMAN, Esq., 100 Broadway, New York City, and KING and KIMBALL, Esqs., Greensboro, N. C., Attorneys for Receiver.

NO. 15,251.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CLEMENT A. LEDDY, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Clement A. Leddy of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1911, the said Clement A. Leddy was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1911, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August, 17th, 1911.

APARTMENTLESS?
Better consult the announcements in The New York Times to-day. You will find there the advertisements of choice apartments in every section.
The New York Times

GREAT HOUSE BARGAIN.
$2,000 BUYS A $7,500 HOUSE.
A beautiful new home built by "day's work"; gas, electricity, running water, parquet floors, tiled baths, large wardrobes; many special features; a large plot on attractive avenue in private community, park; fine surroundings; 24 minutes from Herald Square or Battery on the Pennsylvania tunnel line; near depot; very easy terms; small deposit, or will rent with privilege of buying and apply rent payments on purchase. Call, write, or 'phone T. L. McENERGE, 225 Hamilton Av.
PHONE 4070 BEEKMAN.

PLUSHING.—Big bargain; two lots on trolley, double street frontage, all city improvements now in. U. H. Alvord, 121 W. 71st St.

An unusually fine house for sale; easy terms; 30 minutes out; all modern improvements; nice plot. Write owner, 158 East 51st St.

[illegible] for prices and for description of our [illegible] Flushing. Wallace Appleton [illegible] Flushing, L. I.

BUNGALOW AND BUNGALOW SITES, only one hour out; near seashore and station in one of the most charming sections of Long Island; with an abundance of stately trees and the foliage; high, rolling ground; although cheap, they are ideal; you can procure bungalow and site of ¼ to ½ acre, or more land if desired, for $700 to $1,200 on terms of $50 down and $10 monthly. Call or write at once, Home Sites, 236 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

WILL SELL $1,000 BELOW VALUE,
OR RENT $35 PER MONTH.
Beautiful new suburban house for $6,500, in Queens; restricted, refined neighborhood; two blocks from station, on main line L. I. R. R.; 20 minutes from Manhattan. P. P. Edson, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Tel. 4071 Beekman.

Don't miss the Used Auto column on next to last page, where are offered unusual bargains in used automobiles and their accessories.—Adv.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Broadway and 39th St. Bldg.
SMALL AND LARGE
LIGHT OFFICES, $20 to $35.
Harris & Vaughan, Agts., 1,416 Broadway.

Attractive apartments on first floor in street suitable for corsetiere, embroidery, dressmaker, or millinery at liberal rates. Hotel St. Lorenz, 72d St., near Lexington Av.

Ground floor, 50x100, high, light, to let at very low figure; best shipping and railroad facilities; manufacturing or business. Mohegan Tube Co., 544 and 546 West 23d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.

KINGSTON—129 E. 70TH STREET
Handsome apartments; eight large, light rooms.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.
West Side.

THE ORLEANS, 80TH STREET 100 WEST.
1, 2, and 3 rooms furnished or unfurnished.
Rents $500 to $1,000.

LIFE BUILDING
21 West 31st St.
Apartments to rent, unfurnished, 2 to 4 rooms and bath; rents $600 up.
W. HARVEY, Mgr., on Premises.

471-473 CENTRAL PARK WEST—LARGE, COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS, COOL IN SUMMER, WARM IN WINTER; MODERN ROOMS AND BATH; rent TO $1,200. SUPERINTENDENT AT 471.

The Expert Stenographer

¶ Need a stenographer, one that has initiative and is neat about her work? What better standard for choice than the practical ability shown in writing a letter of application?

¶ In reply to an "Effective Help Wanted" advertisement in The New York Times, fifty words for one dollar, letters are received from the best and brightest stenographers in the field. Summon three or four and make final selection, feeling that the one that fills the requirement most accurately has been secured. The stenographer who advertises for a position is worth "calling to the interview."

Lost

25c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Panama hat bearing initials "G. C. H." Van Cortlandt Park, Thursday morning. I am certain the finder will gladly return it to the owner, 6th floor, 58th St. and Broadway, United States Tire Co., and receive reward.

LOST.—Legal envelope containing papers, on Lenox Av., between 114th and 116th Sts., Monday, about noon. No value to other than owner; reward. Westminster Hall, 73 and 75 Lenox Av.

LOST—Five diamond rings, tied in handkerchief; liberal reward for same or pawn tickets; no questions asked. Communicate with A. M. Baker, 6 West 98th St., New York City. Riverside—7600.

LOST.—Aug. 13, between Hewlett and Far Rockaway, gold bracelet with seven peridots, 16 diamonds; reward. Hennessey, 24 East 21st St.

LOST—Between Good Ground and Brooklyn, South Shore road, cameo pin; liberal reward. Dr. Keenan, 251 Albany Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Tuesday, watch fob, animal's head, diamonds for eyes, and one in mouth; suspended on strap; liberal reward. Y 14 Times.

LOST.—A bunch of keys, between 9th Av. and Broadway, 45th to 49th St.; reward. Address Box Y 43 Times.

LOST—Signet ring "A. P. W." Reward at 208 3d Av.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

25c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Brindle bulldog with white streak around neck; answers to name of Rex; wore muzzle and had large collar studded with brass buttons; last seen at Fort Washington Av. and 166th St.; liberal reward offered. Return to 600 West 163d St.

LOST—On Wednesday night, near Broadway, 109th St., Boston terrier, white marked, wearing breast strap; reward. Boyer, 452 5th Av. Tel. 7878—Bryant.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 1032d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

25c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND, Aug. 17—POLICE HEADQUARTERS—Pocketbook containing handkerchief and keys, small quantity of ladies' hats, keys, pocketbook containing small amount of cash, &c.

FOUND.—Aug. 16, HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO. (Hudson Tubes.) Apply 137 Christopher St.: Lunch box, purse, sheet music, 2 umbrellas, 2 books.

FOUND, Aug. 9 to 15—LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. Apply office of General Baggage Agent, South Bethlehem, Penn.: On trains, raincoat, lady's coat, package, umbrella, hat, book, cap.

Business Opportunities

25c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week: $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

$5,000 bonus to prompt purchaser of $21,500 6 per cent. realty mortgage on Garden City property; every facility extended for immediate investigation, for client must act quickly. Cornelius S. Loder, 30 Church St., New York.

We are offering to a live, hustling broker a liberal commission for quick action selling stock of new corporation. Y 47 Times.

$1,000 invested rooming or boarding house will net $2,000 profits in 8 months if properly run. James, 15 East 54th .

Pianos and Organs

25c. a line 1 time; 69c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

Steinway mahogany upright piano in fine condition; will sell very cheap. 316 West 42d

Real Estate For Sale or To Let.

25c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Bronx.

Two-fam. house, detached, brick, near Freeman Subway sta.; 14 rooms; inclosed verandas; steam heat; all improvements; in first-class condition; built specially for owner, who goes West; cash $3,000. Y 3 Times.

Queens.

ELEGANT 9-ROOM HOUSE.

Modern; all latest improvements; 2 blocks from shore; only 27 minutes from Penn. station, N. Y. C.; on 2 full lots; 2 more lots can be acquired if desired; macadamized streets; cement walks, curbs, &c.; has electric lighting; sewered property; privilege of fine bathing beach, dock, anchorage and high-class yacht clubhouse; refined and select neighborhood and elegant surroundings; price $7,000; terms will be arranged to suit purchaser; title guaranteed. Address Waterfront, Box R 224 Times Downtown.

OVERLOOKING LONG ISLAND SOUND.

New eight-room house, all improvements, including sewers; water front privilege for boating and bathing; also large water front plot; liberal terms. D. Brown, 391 East 149th St., corner 3d Av. Room 218.

Jamaica—$2,600-$2,800; new houses; $200 cash; balance $25 monthly, pays everything; improvements; open Saturday afternoon, Sundays. Bebell, 324 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Westchester.

"CORDWOOD" Fireplace in large living room, together with 7 other rooms and tiled baths; new two-family dwelling on Chester Hill; one floor rented at amount sufficient to practically pay carrying charges; for sale or to rent. COOLEY & WEST, INC., Mount Vernon Office, or 381 Madison Av. 'Phone 4490 Murray Hill.

HUDSON RIVER RESIDENCE.

Suburbert commuting distance; station on New York Central; 6 minutes' walk; fine view of river; house just completed; all modern improvements; 11 rooms, three baths; to be sold at a bargain; terms to suit purchaser. Cooley & West, 381 Madison Av.; 'phone 4490 Murray Hill.

Mount Vernon residences for sale and to let. Thomson Jones, Tel. 2137 Mount Vernon.

Long Island.

BUNGALOW AND BUNGALOW SITES.

Only one hour out; near seashore and station in one of the most charming sections of Long Island; with an abundance of stately trees and shrubbery; high, rolling ground; although cheap, they are ideal; you can procure bungalow and plot of ¼ to ½ acre, or more land if desired, for $100 to $1,200 on terms of $50 down and $10 monthly. Call or write at once, Home Sites, 285 West 34th St., N. Y.

PLUMBING.—Big bargains; two lots, on trolley, 50-foot "street" frontage; all city improvements now in. U. S. Alvord, 121 W. 71st St.

Unusually fine house for sale; easy terms; 20 minutes out; all modern improvements; large plot. Write owner, 166 East 61st St.

New Jersey.

Big bargain prices, several pretty new homes for sale; easy terms; prices $3,000 to $6,000; near town, 40 minutes from New York, reaching with McAdoo tubes up or down hill; in the hills of Northern New Jersey; high; all improvements. Address Owner, Terminal Building, Hoboken, N. J.

Genuine Bargain.—Cottage, six rooms; quarter cultivated land; abundant fruit; overlooking Orange Mountain; 35 minutes from Hoboken; Lackawanna Railroad; price $2,000; terms. Richardson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BRIGHT, ALERT WOMAN to interview subscribers; salary and commission; good opening for right party. The Century Co., 33 East 17th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—A stenographer of education and refinement who can speak English, French, and German; splendid position; good salary. Call after nine o'clock at 56 Seventh Avenue. Ask for C. W. H.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper wanted; steady position. Misch, 206 West 43d St.

WANTED—Nursery governess willing to live in country. Address Hull, Richlands, Tazewell Co., Va.

WANTED—Female teacher Graham shorthand for large Pittsburgh school; salary $75 month; extended teaching experience not absolutely necessary, but some desirable; only high-grade, competent candidates, with best references, need apply. Apply School Department, Remington Typewriter Company, 327 Broadway, New York.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT and CORRESPONDENT.—Permanent, pleasant position for man over 25 and under 45. Mere bookkeeper or stenographer not sufficient. State education, experience, salary required, and arrange interview. Clarence Hodson & Co., brokers, 228 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Established 1893.

COLLECTOR AND SALESMAN.—Brooklyn and Long Island, over 25; salary to start, $18 weekly and 15 per cent. Patterson, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DRAUGHTSMAN FOR SHOP DETAILS ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; NONE OTHER NEED APPLY. WELLS ARCHITECTURAL IRON CO., RIVER AV. AND 161ST.

REMINGTON typewriter operator; must be Southerner; literary work. Call, (days,) Dargan, 12 East 44th St.

SALESMAN for established real estate development, within commuting distance of New York; plots and 30 completed houses for sale; exceptional prices; all improvements; leads furnished; only experienced man, competent to sell at least $100,000 a year, need apply. P. O. Box 366, N. Y. C.

SALESMAN for city and Middle West on popular-priced line of waists; must have ability and trade; excellent opportunity for right party. Schleff-Grundwerg & Co., 141 Wooster St.

SALESMEN, &c.—Men over 25 to act as salesmen and collectors; must come well recommended; good-paying, steady position. Apply all day, 217 West 125th St., Room 18.

SALESMEN.—Live men of good appearance to interview business men; new proposition; sells readily; experience unnecessary. 52 Union Square East, Room 406.

SALESMEN—Shirts, controlling good trade city, Middle West and South; popular line; commission only. Subin Bros., 521 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMAN.—By prominent cloak and suit house for New York State and Pennsylvania; experienced cloak men only considered. Y 48 Times.

STENOGRAPHY TEACHER, Isaac Pitman shorthand; write, stating qualifications, &c. R 260 Times Downtown.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 2d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 365 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—By color factory, intelligent and trustworthy gentleman with business experience, able to take care of office during manager's absence; must speak German and be absolutely firm in German correspondence; good, permanent position for the right man; state experience and references, also salary required. Permanent, Box R 257 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young man about 19 or 20 years old as factory timekeeper; located about 30 miles from New York; good opening; answer in own handwriting. Y 23 Times.

WANTED—Experienced staple goods buyer for large Southern city; give references and salary expected. Cry & Bro., 140 West 22d St.

WANTED energetic solicitor to push accident and health insurance; commission basis only; best room given. Aetna Life, 200 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 17, with brains, law office, high school graduate, desirous of studying law preferred; good salary. P 282 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted
Employment Bureaus

25c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

STENOGRAPHERS—Female; temporary, permanent; $12 to $25 a week. Whitney & Bergman, (Agency.) 27 William St.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, with knowledge of stenography, desires position; 3 years' experience. L 262 Grand St., Adv. Agency.

COMPANION.—Young widow of refinement, intelligence, tact, and common sense, suddenly thrown on own resources, wishes a position in any capacity not menial; willing to travel. Y 20 Times.

GIRL, 18, wishes position as bookkeeper; very neat in appearance and an ambitious and willing worker. Address (B. P.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, city.

SEAMSTRESS.—Institution preferred. Box 66, Richlands, Tazewell Co., Virginia.

STENOGRAPHER.—First-class stenographer; good education, executive ability; highest references; $16-$18. Y 42 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, expert all lines, desires monthly audits; books systematized; personal service. Y 6 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER of experience desires work evenings, Saturday afternoons and Sundays; has typewriter and is qualified to attend to correspondence. P. O. Box 1,984, N. Y. City.

BOOKKEEPER, expert accountant, writes up, balances, audits books, regular intervals; moderate. Dixie, 316 Canal.

CHAUFFEUR.—Graduate leading automobile school; State license; age 40; good appearing; was mounted policeman in Italy special policeman here; wishes position with good party in country or city; willing to do other work; can cultivate good garden; married; no children; best references. Y 50 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored; 4 years' experience; own repair; best references. N. C., 316 West 30th St.

DRAUGHTSMAN, mechanical and marine, shop and office experience, 12 years, desires situation. Y 28 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in confectionery box and stationery lines; trade acquaintance in Eastern, Middle States, and Canada; desires to make change. Lakeside, Y 17 Times.

SALESMAN, who can drum up a trade, wishes position at anything where there is a future. R 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position in engineering concern. R 262 Times.

WANTED.—A position by man who is capable of taking entire charge of business; has been with present employer ten years. Box 72, North Side News.

WANTED.—Some specialties to introduce and sell to building trade uptown. Box 67, North Side News.

Situations Wanted, Male

25c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

YOUNG MAN, (in the thirties,) with banking and some mercantile experience, desires to connect with growing concern, where in a year or so an interest in the business may be secured. P 253 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, (24,) capable and thoroughly experienced, seeks position of responsibility. Address J. R., 307 East 18th St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, seeks position in wholesale house with view of salesmanship. R 267 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, experienced elevator operator, wishes position anything. Regan, 102 East 67th St.

Situations Wanted
Employment Bureaus

25c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers. Office Service Co. (Agency) 50 Pine St. Tel. 3455 John.

Domestic.

COMPETENT colored help of all grades supplied. Riverside Agency, 13 West 99th. 'Phone 1539 Riverside.

COUPLES, cooks, general workers, waitresses, colored; city, country. Instant Relief Agency, 'Phone 7288 Morningside.

HELP.—Select colored help furnished. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,226 5th Av. 'Phone Harlem—6370.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4796—Columbus.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms, with board; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

57TH AV., 47.—Large and small rooms, private baths; transients and table guests.

107TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; excellent board; telephone.

47TH ST., 58 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; private bath; table guests; exclusive.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large single rooms; private bath; house and table strictly first-class; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.

Rooms; table guests; first class; references.

63D ST., 133 WEST.—Lady having private house will board one or two refined gentlemen or married couple; homelike, reasonable; telephone; reference.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior table; Summer rates; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, home cooking, parlor dining; table guest; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 151 WEST.—Sixteenth year; Summer rates; rooms; private baths; references.

78TH, 239 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor dining; Southerners, Westerners desired; transients accommodated; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table board; references required.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Rooms, en suite or single; first-class in every respect; references.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; parlor dining; table guests; transients; telephone.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Every care given for comfort, table, and privacy looking to permanency.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Beautiful, comfortable rooms; excellent table; high-class Jewish house; table guests.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Every room, bath steam heated, parquetted; electricity; excellent cooking; telephone; table board.

50-52 WEST 82D.

Newly furnished; electric light; private baths; telephone.

82D ST., 136 WEST.—Large and single rooms, American house; breakfast and dinner; $5.

84TH ST., 55 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, homelike rooms; parlor dining room; table guests; American family.

84TH ST., 53 WEST.—Beautiful large, single rooms; private baths; excellent home table; Jewish; reference.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Elegant rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine; table guests and transients accommodated.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Large, small rooms, near Park; convenient Subway, elevated; table guests accommodated.

92D ST., 60 WEST.—Suite of rooms with or without private bath; also single room and large, light dining room.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Well-furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; telephone; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated house; rooms, with board; homelike; telephone 7443 Riverside; reference.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Cool, attractive room; two; private family; elevator apartment; references, Hughes.

117TH ST., 407 WEST.—Two large rooms, southern exposure; suite or singly; 'phone Morningside 8186.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served; Summer rates.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; private residence; all conveniences; home-cooked meals; table guests.

149TH, 540 TO 546 WEST.—Broadway Subway, famous Riverside, Hudson River near by; The Audubon; bright rooms, delicious meals, best accommodations, low rates, large porch, open air dining; transients, table boarders accommodated. Telephone, 2757—Audubon.

150TH, 521 WEST.—Accommodations with refined private family; large and small rooms; excellent board.

LA PORTE HOTEL, (117th St. and Amsterdam Av.)—First-class apartment hotel; elegant rooms, single, en suite; newly decorated; terms moderate; highest elevation in Manhattan; home cooking.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST. (opposite Stuyvesant Park.)—Handsome back parlor, private bath; single and double rooms; telephone; table guests.

18TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view Stuyvesant Park; transients accommodated; references; telephone; board optional.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; exceptionally good board; telephone.

86TH ST., 15 EAST.

Large, small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

89TH, 1,845 LEXINGTON AV.—Large, small rooms; married couple, gentlemen; parlor dining; 'phone. Gross.

IRVING PLACE, 71.

Large and small rooms, private bath; $3.50 up.

MADISON AV., 71.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with board; references.

MADISON AV., 839 (70th St.)—Rooms or board; Summer prices; breakfast in room; references.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, HEIGHTS, L.—Water view; Subway, five minutes Wall St.; corner trolley connects ferry, bridges, seaside; apartments, rooms, furnished, unfurnished; neighborhood, house high-class; table, choicest products New York markets; $8-$30 weekly. 906—Main.

FIERREPONT ST., 76. (Near Borough Hall Subway Station.)—Delightfully cool rooms; excellent table; moderate rates. Phone 1795—Main.

PARK SLOPE, 902 PRESIDENT ST.—Alcove and other rooms; superior table; telephone.

Board Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

YOUNG BUSINESS WOMAN wants room and board in Spanish boarding house. R 253 Times Downtown.

Business Notices

25c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Multigraph typewritten letters delivered promptly; samples submitted; addressing, filling in, classy signatures; work must be best produced; satisfactory to you. Telephone 1529 Cortlandt. William Grey, 93 Nassau St.

Nassau Finance Company will discount your outstanding accounts; rate reasonable; call or write 115 Nassau St., Room 216. 'Phone 3145 Cortlandt.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

97TH ST., 9 WEST.—Single and double rooms, handsomely furnished; every modern convenience, including telephone on every floor.

97TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite or single; delightfully cool; electric lights; references.

97TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large room; private bath; single room; hot and cold water; telephone.

97TH, 41 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; hot and cold water; large closets; telephone.

123TH ST., 104 WEST. (west of 6th Av.)—Exceedingly desirable square room adjoining bath for gentleman.

124TH ST., 478 WEST (London Terrace.)—Suitable for two; electric service; telephone; reasonable; dentist's residence.

90TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; scrupulously neat; breakfast optional; references required.

87TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large, small rooms; modern conveniences; Southerners accommodated; references.

89TH ST., 37 WEST.—Rooms in well-kept Southern home; persons with reliable references.

45D ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms; single or en suite; baths; telephone; references.

46TH, 43 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms; private bath; running water; reference; gentlemen.

49TH ST., 107 WEST.—Newly furnished bath room in refined, quiet, clean house; gentlemen; references.

52D, 35 WEST.—Large furnished room; private bath; gentlemen only; references.

52D ST., 238, West of Broadway.—Large room suitable for two; bath; breakfast; $6.

248 WEST 52D. (BROADWAY.)

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; ALL CONVENIENCES

59TH ST., 103 WEST.—Pleasant outside room, having all conveniences; refined surroundings; good neighborhood. Tappan.

66TH ST., 313 WEST.—Handsome front parlors, private house; brass bed; mission; running water; $7.

68TH, 17 WEST.—Handsome large parlor floor, furnished; electric light; extension bath; suitable physician.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large, small rooms; with, without bath; electric light; 'phone; reasonable.

70TH ST., 262 WEST.—Second floor, consisting of two large rooms and private bath; suitable for a party of gentlemen.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Large, cool, well-furnished sitting room and alcove bedroom adjoining; private house; $25 month; gentleman; reference.

72D ST., 134 WEST.—Large, medium, single rooms; private bath; telephone; resident caterer; meals optional.

72D ST., 166 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; baths; subway express; Summer prices.

74TH ST., 104 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences; bath; 'phone; references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cool rooms in refined neighborhood; telephone; references; Summer rates.

79TH ST., 172 WEST.—Attractive front room for gentleman; elevator; exclusive; convenient to subway; moderate.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Rooms, medium, small; newly furnished; electric light; private family; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large room on first floor, for gentlemen; bath, electric light.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Elegant front room; all conveniences; 1 or 2 gentlemen; single room; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room, dressing room; suitable for gentleman; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Entire second floor, with private bath; also small room; private family.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath, two gentlemen preferred; on second and third floor.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished, adjoining bath; private family; telephone; references.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Desirable large room, newly decorated; southern exposure; convenient "L," Subway; telephone.

82D ST., 150 WEST.—Large, front room, second floor; dressing room, running water; private house; telephone.

82D ST., 130 WEST.—Large, medium rooms, with dressing room and bath adjoining; moderate; references.

83D ST., 124 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; gentlemen or man and wife; all conveniences. Carlson.

84TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large, small, clean rooms; running water; closet; home comforts; gentlemen. Hoffmann.

85TH ST., 106 WEST.—Delightful rooms; every convenience; ideal location; near Subway and "L"; references.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished front room; running water; private house.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Residence near Riverside Drive; handsomely furnished room; large; accommodations; all conveniences; reasonable; 'phone.

102D ST., 210 WEST.—Daintily furnished parlor suite; modern; excellent transportation; Summer rates. Clarke.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—LARGE, QUIET FRONT ROOM, WELL FURNISHED; ELEVATOR APARTMENT; PIANO; TELEPHONE; REFERENCES. CALDWELL.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Desirable rooms, elevator apartment; shower, 'phone, electricity; references. Wells.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Front parlor suite, together or separate; 'phone; elevator; clean; cool. Cook.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Breezy Morningside Heights; large and small rooms; elevator; Subway, trolley. Smith.

119TH ST., 421 WEST. (Apartment 41.)—Private family; light, clean room, $3; business gentleman preferred.

419 WEST 118TH ST.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; 6TH WEST.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, Banecrest Apartments.—Just completed; none finer; beautiful rooms, furnished, unfurnished; single or en suite; private baths; electric lights, elevators; elegant dining room; transients accommodated.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Cool corner, four windows; telephone; single, en suite; $3, $5. Hungerford.

122D ST., 540 WEST. (Cor. B'way.)—Exceptionally cool front rooms; kitchen; elevator; references. Apt. 21.

A—Lady would let elegant front room; bath; telephone; reasonable. Davidson, 230 West 111th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS in elegant apartment hotel; $5 per week upward. Morningside 7800. Apt. 509.

Two light furnished rooms, near bath; west side, near Circle and Park; privilege light housekeeping; southern exposure; steam heat; also side room; 57 and 59. Send postal for address. Refined Family, R 268 Times Downtown.

East Side.

11TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; running water; southern exposure.

17TH ST., 113 EAST, Near Union Square.—Large, light, clean front, rear rooms; reasonable; telephone.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with baths; Summer rates; gentlemen; references.

64TH ST., 13 EAST (5th Av.)—Desirable rooms; select neighborhood; Summer rates; board optional.

1—76TH ST., 33 EAST.—Attractive rooms; ideal Summer location; board optional; Summer rates.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, with reception room and extension; all handsomely furnished. Apply 1,041 Madison Av.

For Sale

25c. a line 1 time; 81c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Slightly used office furniture, desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, typewriters, safes, cash registers, time clocks, mimeographs, multigraphs, adding machines, addressing machines, partitions. Nathan's, White St. and West Broadway.

Desks, partitions, typewriter tables, table chairs, wardrobes, mirrors, wall fixtures, restaurant furniture all kinds. Flint Bros., 99-103 Franklin, cor. Broadway.

Used Autos For Sale

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week, including Sunday; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

AUTOMOBILES.

Grass's Purchasing Agency, old Equitable Building, 1,487-1,489 Broadway, former 46th St. Used automobiles of the highest grades can be purchased from us at sacrifice prices. We have the largest show rooms in the city and the greatest variety of cars to select from. All makes, from $125 to $3,000. Demonstrations cheerfully given. Satisfactory time payments arranged.

Six-cylinder Peerless roadster; single and double rumble; top, speedometer, and complete equipment; will make 70 miles an hour; in perfect condition; just overhauled and painted; at a bargain; owner going away. Cost, Y 43 Times.

Packard 30 h. p. touring car, 1908 model; newly overhauled; just painted; new top, speedometer and equipment complete; for sale at a bargain. Y 46 Times.

CHALMERS "FORTY" TOURING car, rebuilt and repainted. C. Dow, 1,627 Broadway, New York.

Packard Runabout, 1908; rare chance to get wonderful car cheap. Call 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

CHALMERS cars, rebuilt, repainted, and guaranteed. C. Dow, 1,627 Broadway, City.

Automobile Supplies

25c. a line 1 time; 70c. a line 3 times a week, including Sunday; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

AUTO TIRES AND TUBES.

When you are through going around looking for bargains try us; we have them. TUXEDO TIRE EXCHANGE, 133 St. and 8th Av. 'Phone 1412 Col.

Automobiles to Rent

25c. a line 1 time; 69c. a line 3 times a week, including Sunday; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Five-passenger touring; excellent riding; competent driver; $2.50 an hour. Tex Room, 53 West 61st St.

Beautiful six-cylinder, large, seven-passenger touring car, $3 per hour. Lamensdorf, 4380—Audubon.

For Hire—Seven-passenger, Winton sixes; day, week, or month. Phone 3380 Columbus. Ross.

Apartments to Let, Unfurnished

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

Sub-let.—$3,000 duplex apartment, Riverside Drive, for $2,000; years a lease; 10 rooms, 3 baths; all rooms overlook river; liveried attendants; most select apartment on Drive; one block from Subway Express Station. B. A. E., 248 Times Downtown.

Nordica, corner 113th St. and 7th Av. driveway.—High-class, modern apartments, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $780-$1,000; beautiful ground floor apartment, suitable for physician, 7 rooms and bath, $1,000. Superintendent on premises.

An exceptional 8-room apartment to sublet for two years from Oct. 1; immediate possession; rent $1,300 per year; neighborhood and appearance guarantee much to be desired in securing a home. Superintendent, 206 West 96th St.

Washington Irving, 203 West 128th St., near 7th Av. driveway.—High-class, modern apartments; convenient to Subway and "L" trains; 8 rooms and bath, $900-$1,000. Superintendent on premises.

21st, 328 West.—Six light rooms, bath; hot water supply; halls heated; reasonable rent.

Seven large rooms, convenient, $37-$45; free to September. 74 West 89th St.

East Side.

Ideal apartments to let, 2 and 4 rooms and bath. Ring janitor's bell, 12 East 30th St.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

25c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Furnished or unfurnished 8-room apartment, overlooking Palisades of Hudson; southern exposure, all outside rooms; every modern convenience; owner transferred to another city; bargain. Address Lopez, Fort View Apartments, 181st St. and Northern Av.

Windermere Court, 343 St. Nicholas Av. (corner 127th.)—Elegant four, five, six cool rooms; bath; furnished; elevator apartments; reduced lowest Summer rates now; one room, bath, kitchen, $4 to $5 weekly.

Oct. 1.—High-class, modern, eight-room apartment; handsomely furnished old mahogany, Oriental rugs, piano; select neighborhood. Wright, 306 West 99th St.

Attractively furnished, high-class six rooms, piano; elevator; telephone; $50. Cole, 601 West 172d.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Victor and Edison Phonographs, new models; $1 weekly; open evenings. Rooney, 81 Nicholas Av. (125d St.)

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—AMELIE E. ARNDT and another, Plaintiffs, against MARIE L. KERN and others, Defendants.—Notice of Sale.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, dated the 21st day of July, 1911, duly entered and filed herein on the 24th day of July, 1911, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of August, 1911, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said interlocutory judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

ALL and singular the lands and premises hereinafter described, with the buildings thereon and appurtenances, situated in the City, County, and State of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and which are described in the amended complaint herein, as follows, to wit:

FIRST PARCEL: BEGINNING at a point in the easterly line of the Second Avenue, distant 25 feet 2½ inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of the Second Avenue and Forty-third Street; thence running easterly, and parallel with the northerly line of Forty-third Street, 92 feet; thence northerly, and parallel with the easterly line of the Second Avenue, 25 feet 2½ inches; thence westerly, on a line parallel with Forty-third Street, 92 feet to the easterly line of the Second Avenue; and thence southerly, along the said easterly line of the Second Avenue, 25 feet 2½ inches to the point or place of beginning.

SECOND PARCEL: BEGINNING at a point on the westerly side of Second Avenue, distant 75 feet 5 inches southerly from the southwest corner of Forty-sixth Street and Second Avenue; running thence westerly, and through the centre of a party wall and parallel with Forty-sixth Street, 100 feet; thence running southerly, and parallel with said Second Avenue, 25 feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Forty-sixth Street, 100 feet to the Second Avenue; thence northerly, along the westerly side of the Second Avenue, to the point or place of beginning, 25 feet.

Dated New York, July 24th, 1911.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

FERRISS, ROESER & STORCK, Esqs., Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 1123 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

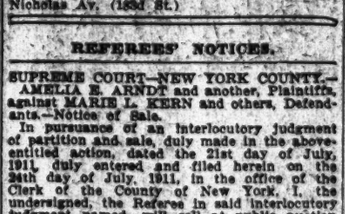
STRONG & CARWALADER, Esqs., Attorneys for Defendant, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ELY ROSENBERG, Esq., Attorney for Defendant, Marie L. Kern, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PATRICK J. LEARON, Esq., Attorney for Defendant, Louise F. Lallemand, 198 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the above-described property, which will be sold in separate parcels:

FIRST PARCEL: (No. 503 Second Avenue.)



SECOND PARCEL: (No. 531 Second Avenue.)

First parcel will be sold subject to all the terms and conditions and with all rights and benefits under a certain party wall agreement recorded in the office of the Register of New York County in Liber 23 of Conveyances, Page 341.

Both parcels will be sold subject to any state of facts which an accurate survey will show.

Dated New York, July 24th, 1911.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—KNICKERBOCKER TRUST Company, plaintiff, against EDWARD M. KRACKE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of July, 1911, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James P. Day, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All those certain pieces or plots of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, County of New York, (formerly County of Westchester,) and State of New York, known on a map entitled 'Map of the New Paris, Westchester County, New York,' belonging to Messrs. Pinchot and Morrell, surveyed by William H. Metzger, Civil Engineer, and Matthew Cox, City Surveyor, as plots Numbers One, Eight, Nine, Ten, Eleven, Twelve, and Fifteen, a copy of which map is annexed to a deed recorded in the office of the Register of Westchester County, in Liber 1,004 of Conveyances, Page 61, said plots containing about thirty or thirty-one acres, and all the right, title, and interest in and to one-half the roads or drives adjacent to the property hereby conveyed.

"Subject, however, to all rights of way reserved in deeds recorded in Liber 1,004 of Conveyances, Pages 54 and 61, and mentioned in deeds recorded in Liber 1,116 of Conveyances, Page 500, Liber 1,206 of Conveyances, Page 57, Liber 1,237 of Conveyances, Page 396, and Liber 1,266 of Conveyances, Page 342, all of said deeds being recorded in the office or offices of the

COMMERCE CHAMBER ATTACKS CHARTER

Urges the Legislature Not to Pass It Until It Can Be Perfected.

FULL OF 'JUNGLE,' SAYS IVINS

Predicts a Return of Tweed Graft, If It Becomes the Law—Not One Defends It at "Inquest."

A special meeting of the State Chamber of Commerce to consider the proposed new charter for New York City was held yesterday in the main auditorium of the Chamber's building at 65 Liberty Street.

About 300 members were present and listened to addresses by Dr. Lyman Abbott, William M. Ivins, Albert E. Marling, E. A. Olcott, and others. A. Barton Hepburn presided.

At the conclusion of the speeches this resolution, proposed by James G. Cannon, was passed unanimously.

Whereas, The proposed charter, notwithstanding numerous improvements, contemplates radical changes, apparently without warrant in experience or sound judgment, such as:

The absence of provisions for removal of elective officials for unfitness; the increase of offices and of salary charges without commensurate benefits; the practical abrogation of independent audit of expenditures by the Controller; and it also proposes numerous changes of debatable value, such as the substitution of a paid Board of Education with diminished powers; the creation of new departments; the redistribution of fiscal functions; all of which are of such far-reaching importance as to emphasize the need for careful deliberation; and

Whereas, The time afforded the citizens of New York to examine the proposed changes is short, and occurs during the vacation season, so that the subject cannot receive adequate attention and such mature deliberation as the revision of the organic law of the city should have, and

Whereas, In the opinion of this Chamber no exigency exists requiring or justifying such undue haste, in a matter of such importance to the city, since the imperfections of the present charter are not an immediate menace to the general welfare of the city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York in special meeting assembled, recommends to the Legislature of the State that the proposed bill be not passed at the coming adjourned session, but that it be referred for further consideration and hearings to a joint committee to be composed of members of both houses of the Legislature, and an equal number of unofficial citizens of New York City, chosen by the Mayor thereof, to the end that the measure may be carefully studied and perfected so as to render it a model charter for the metropolis.

Inquest, Not a Protest.

In opening the meeting President Hepburn declared that it was not an indignation meeting, but a meeting of inquest. He said Senator Cullen and Assemblyman Foley had been invited and that the latter was expected. He did not respond to his name, however. Throughout the meeting not one voice friendly to the proposed charter was raised. Each of the speakers referred to the fact that the presence of such a large gathering showed how many prominent men had cut short their vacations to make an effective protest against a threatened danger to the city.

Mr. Ivins, who was Chairman of the Charter Commission, said that the city had a right to insist on a charter which should provide for government by the people rather than by politicians. He said that the proposed charter was full of "jungle" in which the "vermin" of corruption might hide. He pointed out specific examples of this "jungle" and said that he would supply Mayor Gaynor with more of them if Frederic W. Hinrichs, of whom the Mayor demanded specifications, should fail to do so.

A similar attempt to foist a charter of the same general character was successful in the Tweed régime, and Mr. Ivins said, now that Tammany Hall is ascendant again in the State, history is repeating itself. Mr. Ivins uttered the warning that arbitrary acts which Mr. Tweed's creatures performed under his charter led within two years to their own ruin, and declared:

"I do not hesitate to predict that if this charter becomes a law, we shall have precisely the same consequences within the next two or three years, and that this charter will be as much in the waste basket as the charter of 1870. One of the results of Boss Tweed's having a subservient Legislature pass a charter to his own liking was a series of Mayors to 1888 who were not the slaves or the subservient tools of Tammany Hall."

Mr. Ivins said he hesitated to charge Mayor Gaynor with responsibility either for the charter made up in the Corporation Counsel's office and transmitted to the Legislature as the Gaynor charter, or for the proposed Cullen-Foley charter. He continued:

"Now, I am not willing to charge any one with being responsible for this charter, because the responsibility is so heavy and the crime so great that to charge any one with responsibility for that piece of work is not only scandalous, but libelous and slanderous to the last degree."

The assertion of the proposed charter supporters that that instrument was modeled on the lines of the Ivins and Hammond charters, Mr. Ivins said, was as if wasps who had taken possession of a beehive and altered the interior to suit their own purposes, and made it their habitation without many changes in the exterior, should claim that the thing was still a beehive.

How Tweed Did It.

After tracing the history of charters in New York City up to twenty years ago Mr. Ivins said:

"By 1880 our charter had become a jungle. Mr. Tweed thought he could clear out the jungle and in lieu of the undergrowth substitute a great trap, in which he could entrap all of the people, and to that end he created a Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the idea of which had been taken from the history of several of the earlier commissions, and particularly of the Almshouse Board. He made it consist of the Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Street Department, and one other officer whom I have forgotten, but all of whom represented himself.

"Given that Board of Estimate and Apportionment plus the powers given the Mayor, he proceeded promptly, having control in the State and in the city, he proceeded promptly in disregard of all public opinion, to work out the necessary result of his intent. It took only two years to find out what it was, and the arbitrary exercise by Mr. Tweed of that power cost Mr. Tweed and his associates their lives and their liberties, put that branch of the Democratic Party absolutely out of power, and gave us a newer democracy which was led by Mr. Tilden and Charles O'Conor."

The charter provisions of chapter 410 of the laws of 1873 were praised by Mr. Ivins, who said:

"That was a short charter, that you could carry almost in your vest pocket, and it sufficed the purposes of the city until 1897, or should have sufficed if it had not been for the fact that it was not sufficient of a jungle. There was no place in it for vermin to hide. It could not be tinkered with or interfered with without attracting public attention."

Mr. Ivins discussed the responsibility for the proposed charter, saying:

"Mayor Gaynor talks about the contents of this charter, and after having told us more or less at length what the charter is, he says that he has not read it, and that it is not his own. I assume therefore, taking him at his word, that he is talking about something he knows nothing about, because he has said publicly that this charter is not his own, that he has not even read it, but that he will take it up later. There will be time enough to call that charter the Mayor's charter when he is asked to put his signature to it.

"In the meantime it behooves us to have that charter go to the Mayor in the best possible form, because of the practical certainty, I believe, of the fact that the Democrats now being in power, as they were in 1870, are going to repeat the error and the crime of 1870, and that we will have a new charter."

Scores Paid School Board.

The altered scheme for the Board of Education making it a small paid board, Mr. Ivins characterized as a "most dangerous experiment."

"It will result forthwith," he said, "in a scramble for appointment by experts who will be the friends of those who control the appointing power. The function of the Board of Education, to my mind, is that of general supervision and the determination of policy which requires the time of competent men for only a few hours in the week, everything else being left to the most competent of experts, which experts shall be appointed by the Board of Education itself. I know that the proposed experiment will introduce politics into the board."

The proposed charter provisions stripping the Controller of his auditing power were denounced by Mr. Ivins, as well as those making the Chamberlain elective. He called attention to the fact that not only the Mayor, but the Borough Presidents are made irremovable, and observed that these officers are the great mainstay of the practical politicians. He continued:

Incompetents Are Protected.

"Throughout the entire charter, you will find the provisions running for the protection of incompetent officials. Then, we find not only that there is a provision for the destruction of public records by the Mayor, but there is also a provision denying access to certain public records, and finally, this great defect in the charter, so-called, that it is really unintelligible without reference to all prior charters, namely, the charter of 1901, the charter of 1897, the Consolidation act of 1882, and the old Brooklyn charter, and Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1873.

"Among other of the vermin hidden away, we have the removal of the $1,000 limit on the power of the Street Cleaning Commissioner to make contracts. When I investigated that department four years ago, I found that it was precisely the avoidance of that limitation by indirection that led to almost all the evils in that department."

Dr. Abbott said in part:

"It is hardly too much to say that this charter confers upon an irremovable Mayor irresponsible powers. As this would be the result, so we have the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States for saying this is the intent of the unknown man or men who have drafted this charter for the government of approximately 4,000,000 of American citizens."

Summing up his objections to the proposed charter, Dr. Abbott said:

"The people who are to live under it have not asked for it. They have had no share in framing it. They have not been consulted respecting its provisions by those who have framed it and now propose to impose it upon them. They have had very little opportunity even to know what are its provisions and no opportunity at all to pass judgment upon them.

"And they will find, if it is enacted, their election of a year and a half ago practically nullified; what they did purpose to accomplish by that election set at naught, what they did not purpose to accomplish by the election accomplished without their consent, if not in spite of their protest."

SQUABBLE OVER CHARTER.

Assemblyman Foley and W. F. Allen Exchange Some Personal Opinions.

Assemblyman James A. Foley, Chairman of the Cities Committee of the Assembly, sent a letter yesterday to William F. Allen, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, criticising him for attacks on the proposed new city charter. He accused Mr. Allen of not being familiar with the present Charter, the civil service law, or the provisions of the proposed charter for which he, Mr. Foley, is the sponsor in the Assembly. He says that it is untrue that the power of subpoena is taken away from the Commissioner of Accounts, or that the records of the Commissioner of Accounts are protected against public scrutiny.

Mr. Foley points out that the language of the proposed charter does not take away the power of the Controller to audit salaries, and that the new charter is identical with the present one, which permits the Controller to withhold payment of salaries only to prevent fraud. He observes:

You create the erroneous impression that the Controller has power to audit payments on contracts made after public letting, and that the proposed charter deprives him of that power. As a matter of fact the Controller has no such power at the present time, and the provisions of the old Charter in this respect are continued. Your charge, therefore, that "Tweed is out-Tweeded" sounds quite sensational, but is viciously false.

In detail the Assemblyman denies that there will be increases in the staffs of the Corporation Counsel and the Commissioner of Accounts and points out that the creation of a department of architecture will save over $700,000 annually. The Assemblyman adds:

In the consideration of a document affecting so many interests and relating to so many important subjects there is bound to be differences of opinion, but many of the attacks that have been made against the proposed charter have been instigated by persons who desire to see no charter passed and who are in favor of the continuance of the unscientific, illogical and contradictory language and arrangement and the administrative defects of the present Charter.

Replying to the attack Mr. Allen accuses the Assemblyman of having only a "phonographic" relation to the charter. He says:

If there is anything more dangerous than taking from the Controller his present power to find out whether conditions of a contract had been lived up to, it is the attitude of your letter which tries to make this town believe that this power is so insignificant that it can be prohibited in the proposed charter without making any difference.

It is doubtful if one man in ten thousand believes that you and your colleagues who are attempting to force this charter upon New York under numerous misrepresentations would have taken an infinitesimal part of the interest you have shown in making this charter had there not been salary increases provided. Instead of overestimating, it is more likely that we underestimated by a half million the early increases and by several millions the increases that would follow this charter once in full swing.

Mr. Allen accuses the Assemblyman of disregarding, with few exceptions, all of the constructive suggestions made by numerous citizens and civic bodies who acted in good faith [illegible] Legislature make the best [illegible] for New York City.

ROOSEVELT WRITES OF TENNESSEE DEAL

Discusses His Testimony Before Committee Investigating the Steel Trust.

AND HIS ACT AS PRESIDENT

Believes He Saved the People in the Panic by Consenting to the Absorption of Tennessee Coal and Iron.

Ex-President Roosevelt has an article in The Outlook, issued yesterday, headed "The Steel Corporation and the Panic of 1907." Mr. Roosevelt discusses his recent appearance before the Congressional committee investigating the Steel Corporation. He says:

"On Saturday, Aug. 5, in compliance with the request of the Chairman of the Congressional committee investigating the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Steel Corporation, I appeared before that body. I had nothing new to which to testify. There was not a fact of the slightest importance or of the slightest bearing upon my action which was not already known and which had not been known from the time I acted; and incidentally I may mention that this is also true as regards Panama, the dealings of my administration with the Sugar Trust or any other trust, and as to any other action of my administration.

"Nobody need feel either concern or hope as to whether anything done by my administration will be 'discovered,' for the excellent reason that there is nothing that was hidden."

Col. Roosevelt quotes the statement he read before the committee and observes:

"Several questions were then asked by different members of the committee. Most of these questions dealt with matters not of sufficient moment to warrant allusion to them here. Many of them were as to what my belief was concerning the motives of the Steel Corporation people in acquiring the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company's property; to which, of course, my answer was that it was not my business, and neither was it in my power to search the hidden domain of motive, and that my action was conditioned, not upon what I believed to be the motives actuating the Steel Corporation, but upon my belief that the action which they proposed taking would be enormously to the benefit of the community at large at that particular moment. Whether the chief motive for their action was a desire to absorb the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company or whether their chief function was to save the threatened New York firm from failure, and thereby stop the panic, was of no concern to me.

That both motives were in their minds I thought possible, and now think possible. What was the predominant motive was of no consequence. My concern was that the action should be taken and the situation saved in the interests of the people of the United States. Most individuals have short memories, and the events in question took place nearly four years ago; but if any one will look back and think the matter over seriously and in good faith, he will understand that it was not a question of saving any bank or trust company from failure; the question was of saving the plain people, the common people, in all parts of the United States from dreadful misery and suffering; and this was what my action did.

One of the questions put to me indicated disbelief, or, to be more accurate, perhaps, I should say that it was meant to be understood as indicating disbelief, that the action taken was really efficient in stopping the panic. At the time, and for some months after the panic had been over, I was assured by every human being who knew anything whatever of the matter, alone. The question is not to be treated seriously, for it cannot be so treated. The action taken was, in my judgment, the only action that could stop the panic, and it most certainly was of enormous, and in all human probability of decisive, influence in actually stopping it.

Certain other questions related to the alleged fact that during the past four years the ore lands formerly owned by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company have been developed until they are of such enormous importance as to give to the Steel Corporation nearly complete control of the steel business through control of the sources of the raw material. Whether or not this is so has no bearing upon the action taken four years ago. The purchase as made did not by itself, one way or the other, affect the status of the Steel Corporation so far as the Sherman law was concerned, and this statement is not affected by consideration of what may not be a totally different state of affairs four years later. I dealt with facts as they were, not with facts as they might or might not afterward become. I believe that this covers every point of any consequence raised in the questions put to me after I had made my statement."

Advertises for His Lost Hat.

Although the open season for straw hats is rapidly drawing to its close, George C. Hubbs of the United States Tire Company of 1780 Broadway is anxious to recover a Panama which he lost yesterday morning in Van Cortlandt Park. He is trying to get some trace of it by means of THE NEW YORK TIMES Lost Column. The initials "G. C. H." are on the inside of the hat. Mr. Hubbs offers a reward for its return.

GERTRUDE HOFFMANN
LA SAISON DES BALLETS RUSSES
(Season of Russian Ballets).

39TH ST. Thos. Jefferson, Mgr. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
JOHN MASON in MAN WHO WINS. Seats 4 Weeks Ahead. Last week. A MAN THING.

Maxine Elliott's 39th St. East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-morrow 2:30.
CROSMAN in THE REAL THING.

BROADWAY Thos. B'way & 41st. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
LEW FIELDS in THE HEN PECKS

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15.
Last 2 Weeks. SAM BERNARD in HE COMES UP FROM MILWAUKEE.

Lee Fields' HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th. Twice Daily. 25c.-50c.
KINEMACOLOR MOTION PICTURES Colored moving pictures of the Coronation, taken by Royal Command.

PROSPECT Prospect & Westchester Aves. MAT. TO-DAY. WILDFIRE
THEATRE Next Week—"WHERE THE TRAIL DIVIDES"

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th. TO-MORROW MATINEE.
MORTON & MOORE and THE MERRY WHIRL

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
Manufacturers are cleaning up
Our store is full of bargains
Style range and sizes complete

Heavy Bathing Suits 79c
Wool Bathing Suits $1.98
Sweater Knit Suits $3.98

They are 2-piece Suits, Plain or Fancy trimmed. You save a third!

$1.50 Negligee Shirts at 79c
$2.00 Negligee Shirts at $1.10
$1.50 Summer Pajamas at 79c
75c Athletic Underwear at 35c

THE CONQUEROR HOSIERY
DOUBLE SPUN
SILK LISLE HOSIERY
The best all-round serviceable hosiery to be had at the price.
Carries a Guarantee to Give Satisfaction
FIFTEEN YEARS of square dealing with your retailer permits him to back our GUARANTEE with his reputation.
For Men and Women. 25c. per pair.
All colors.
Ask Your Retailer for DOUBLE SPUN of the CONQUEROR Mark.
Rubens & Meyer
New York

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15
Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy De Luxe.
THE PINK LADY

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Overture 8:15. Matinees To-morrow & Wed. 2:15.
"Everybody goes again and again." —Eve. Sun.
CHRISTIE MACDONALD in THE SPRING MAID.

GAIETY THEATRE, 46th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15.
Henry W. Savage offers the Great Travel Show
EXCUSE ME
A Pullman Carnival by Rupert Hughes.
THE KING BEE OF FARCE COMEDIES.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15.
JOHN HYAMS & LEILA McINTYRE in THE GIRL OF MY DREAMS

JARDIN DE PARIS TOP THE N. Y. THEATER.
Nights at 8.30. Smoking. Refreshments
LAST 3 WEEKS.
2 SHOWS IN ONE ZIEGFELD FOLLIES SEATS $1.

FOLIES BERGERE 46th St. B'way. RESTAURANT (a la carte) from 6:30 to 1 A. M. from 8:15 to 11 P. M.
11:15 TO 1 A. M. THE MIDNIGHT SENSATION SUNDAY NIGHT
2 REVUES & BALLET. CABARET SHOW. HELLO PARIS
DINING—CABARET CONCERT. Best Seats $1.50

Charles Dillingham's GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15.
VALESKA SURATT in THE RED ROSE.
4th metropolitan month—16th week.
The musical comedy hit of the year.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15.
Seats Now for Labor Day Mat., Mon., Sept. 4th.
GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD

MINER'S
8TH AVE. BOWERY BRONX
WILL OPEN TO-MORROW NIGHT, AUG. 19TH
WITH BURLESQUE.
AMATEUR NIGHTS & WRESTLING.

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FOR NIGHT BATHING
IN ILLUMINATED PLUNGE BATH.
TAKE BRIGHTON BEACH QUICK EXPRESS AT BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

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8:15 P. M., 25 & 50c. 11:30 to 11:30 P. M.
All Seats Reserved. Mats. 10-15-25c. Night 10-15-25-50c.
12 Big Vaudeville Acts. Continuous Vaudeville.
Baseball games reported by innings at the Matinee.

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BRIGHTON Brighton Beach TEMPEST & SUNSHINE, Howard & Howard, 10 Bell Family, Bond & Benton, Leo Carillo, Keno & Green, others.

STEEPLECHASE
Coney's Tremendously Funny Place.
America's Greatest Playhouse. Everybody acts
Take Iron Steamboats direct to Steeplechase Park.

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Opposite W. 130th St. Ferry. Fireworks Thursday.

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Ross & Fenton, Audrey Maple & Fletcher Norton, Bert Fitzgibbon, others.

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Daily Matinee in Theatre. RUTH ST. DENIS & 12 Big Star Features.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 10, 20 & 30c. THELMA

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WORLD IN WAX. U. S. Presidents' Masks. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. CORONATION GROUPS AND PICTURES

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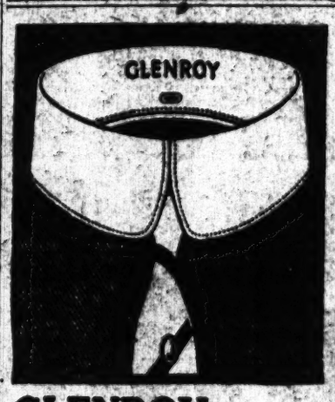
JOHN E. KELLERD
Aug. 21-23-25, OEDIPUS REX; 24-26-28, HAMLET.

OLYMPIC E. 14th St. Mat. To-day. Seats 25c.
ROBIE'S KNICKERBOCKERS.

COLUMBIA BURLESQUE. Pop. Mat. To-day 15, 25. B'way & 47th. 50c. Eve. & Sat. Mat. 25c to $1. Smoking

Century Roof 62d, C. P. W. Schenck's Orchestra POP CONCERTS Last 3 W'ks Ev. 8:15

GLENROY



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FOR SUMMER, will suit the man who seeks a collar that can be put on and taken off without trouble and that will admit of easy cravat tying.

With the new snap-on back and front buttonholes, the handy "notch" front, and the ample cravat slip space and the generous knot room, Glenroy is not only easy to put on and easy to take off, but the cravat may be tied without pulling or tugging.

15 cents—2 for 25 cents

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Half Off Sale
Hart, Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits
Value, Value, VALUE!
That's our story to-day.

$50.00 Suits now $25.00
45.00 Suits now 22.50
40.00 Suits now 20.00
35.00 Suits now 17.50
And all that were $30 and less are now $15.00

At $15 you will find values that will astonish you—and wonderful selections.

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Even the seeming lateness has not diminished interest in my great sale. The extraordinary values are, of course, the reason.

Suit Values $17.50 to $22.50 now $12.50
Suit Values $25 to $27.50 now $14.00

Most of these suits can be worn well into the Fall.
Remember, every suit is guaranteed as if you paid the full price.

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MY ONLY STORE 119-125 Walker St., N. Y. OPEN SAT. EVE. 10 O'CLOCK
Three Blocks East of Broadway—One Block from Canal St. Subway

IF YOU WANT

big value look at the stock of fine imported materials of L. L. Schwartz & Co., 198 Broadway, comprising the late Spring and last Winter materials. Their price for suit or overcoat to measure was $75.00 and upwards. Our price $25.00. Sale on second floor.
Store closes one o'clock Saturday.

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New Jersey Central
POPULAR ONE-DAY OUTINGS
Lake Hopatcong
$1 EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY
Leave W. 23rd St. 8.30 a.m.
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Mauch Chunk
NEXT SUNDAY $1.50
Leave W. 23rd Street 8.30 a.m.
Leave Liberty Street 8.50 a.m.

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In the short block between Madison and Fifth Avenues at 48th Street is being established the most fashionable centre for Dressmakers, Ladies' Tailors and Milliners. Among those on the block are Redfern and Ward. The most attractive building in the block is

12 EAST 48TH STREET

where an elevator takes you to suites of 3 rooms and bath, renting for $1,320 to $1,400. Store with unusually fine show window $3,000.

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spongy, tender or bleeding gums are overcome by use of

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Vernas Chemical Co., 249 W. 36th St., N. Y.

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Everybody uses it. The world depends on it. Have you telephones enough?
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Leaves New York 10 A. M. daily for Buffalo and Points West
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Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED. UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

The Washburn-Crosby Company's famous Gold Medal Flour has all the bread, biscuit, cake, and pastry-making qualities of the finest wheat concentrated in it. It bakes more to the pound than other flour, bakes sweeter as well as the extra work and worry occasioned by the use of flour of less uniform quality. That is why knowing housewives always demand it.

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A keen appetite and good digestion means health and strength.

Pabst Blue Ribbon
The Beer of Quality
is the best of appetizers. It gives keen zest to the meal and aids digestion.

Order a case today.

Next Sunday's Times

By Zola and Gorky.
Two stories, now first translated into English, by the two famous novelists. To readers who know Zola as a grim realist it will be a revelation to know that he could write so charming a fairy story.

The Moving-Picture Drama.
Its astounding development in the last five years. Why actors leave the stage to enter a business, the future possibilities of which seem unlimited.

The Millionth Patent.
The Patent Office at Washington has reached that mark.

Queensberry in America.
The strange and dramatic story of the Douglases, culminating in the determination of the present Marquis to give up his native country and start life anew in this country.

Other American Noblemen.
Many a European aristocrat has preceded Queensberry. Some are royal and one is the heir to a throne.

Cooking in Paper Bags.
Discovery made by a noted chef which adds new delights to gastronomy.

Trade Conditions Abroad.
Financial and commercial situation in Old and New World countries analyzed by Roger W. Babson, the noted statistician.

Gautier's Centenary.
Europe preparing to honor the hundredth birthday of the great French writer.

"The Joy Ride."
A keen pictorial satire on business and politics by Hy. Mayer, with a page of equally clever hits on the events of the week.

The Review of Books

Will include, among other articles for the book reader, these features:

Mark Twain's First Humor.
His introduction is "The Territorial Enterprise," of Virginia City, where his fame began.

What "Arizona" Used to Mean.
Thrilling days that an army officer's wife spent there in the seventies.

"Futurism" ad Nauseam.
Some of the literary antics of Marinetti, Italy's grand priest of the order.

The Power of a Great Beauty.
What a diarist of the Regency has to say of many things.

Thus Did Kings Become Kings.
Magic art and their evolution as set forth in Dr. Frazer's "Golden Bough."

New Light on Luther's Life.
Recently discovered sources of information the basis of Dr. Preserved Smith's work.

Hardy Reading His Own Books.
Preparing an American edition—Kipling's "jingo" poetry—English literary news.

Pictorial Section

Will contain half tones of the following:

Harvest Festival at Narragansett Pier.
A Cemetery for Pets at Hartsdale, N. Y.
Scenes from Dickens's Novels as They Look on His Centenary.
Beach at Coney Island on a Hot August Day.
Well-known Society Folk.
"Marguerite Day" in Berlin.
Congressmen Play Baseball.
Presentation of a Loving Cup to Mayor Gaynor.
Japan Has Her Transit Problems, Too.
A Full-Page Reproduction of "A Measure," by the late E. A. Abbey.

BE SURE TO ORDER EARLY.

Next Sunday's Times